THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

For Rent.
A fine first class Store House, suitable for a large mercantile business, having an attractive front, with large French plate show windows. Possession can be given on the 1st of March. Apply to HENRY SUTHERIMER, 137 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Closing Out Sale.
South & Ross, No. 84 Market street, will continue their closing out sales of Boots, Shoes and Balmorals, at panic prices, one week longer.

Try It.
Thousands who have used Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the hair, pronounce it the finest, best and cheapest hair dressing or oil ever used. For sale everywhere, and at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Mourning Goods,
Of all kinds, at BARKER'S, very cheap.

Housekeeping Goods,
Of all kinds, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street

Sheetings.
9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, at Barker's, equally cheap.

Winter Dress Goods.
Winter Dress Goods, cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Gents' and Boys' Wear.
Gents' and Boys' Wear, cheap, at Barker & Co.'s 59 Market street.

Shirting.
Yard wide, undressed, long cloth Shirting, 31¼ cts. at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Heavy Brown Sheetings.
Heavy brown Sheetings, yard wide, 23 cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Choice Prints.
New choice Prints, fast colors, 25 cents, at Barker's 59 Market street.

The Great Sale of Dry Goods,
At reduced prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street is deserving the particular attention of our readers.

Dress Goods.
Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods selling off, regardless of cost. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Signs of the Times.

In a recent issue of the London *Times*, we find an interesting article on wine and its consumption in past years in England. We make the following extract:

During all this time, too, the price was most extravagant, as bearing on its general use. It was at once too strong and too dear for any but the wealthy. Good wine could be had at the ordinary way of drink, and few people could afford it. It was preserved and only brought out on holidays, and measured into glasses, carefully sized, like the salt-cellar of an old Indian dinner service. You see at once by the smallness of the article how precious the contents were thought to be. Even now the public can hardly be persuaded that wine can ever be cheap.

In this, as in everything else, America is ahead of England. America now produces a wine excellent in quality and exquisite in flavor, as all testify who have tasted the Samburg wine of Mr. A. Speer, of New Jersey, U. S. A. In our perambulations through Spain, France and Portugal, we acquired some experience in wine, and have tasted none to excel the Samburg vintage of America. Wines depend for their excellence not on their natures, but on their preparation; not merely on the cultivation of the vine, but on the management of the fermentations. All this Mr. Speer thoroughly understands. If we may judge from the sample of the Samburg wine we tasted. In our opinion, this wine cannot fail of success. It is already attracting considerable attention in London and Paris, and with the ladies will become a general favorite on account of its non-intoxicating properties.

THE HUSK PAPER PROJECT.—We learn that the experiment now being made at the Clinton paper mills, Steubenville, to manufacture printing paper from corn husks, by the Austrian patent, is progressing very favorably. The pulp produced from the husks is as white as the driven snow, and said to be equal in appearance to the pulps made from cotton or linen rags.

Late News Items.

Governor Curtin has received the following telegram, signed by Inspector General Hardee, of the War Department: "The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge your telegram received this evening, and to inform you that he is gratified at the prospect of successful recruiting in your State, and to state that no efforts of his will be wanting to enforce upon the officers having charge of the subject, to provide suitable protection and accommodation for recruits. In case of failure or neglect of duty he requests you to make proper provisions and report the offenders in default, that they may be promptly punished. Orders have been issued to the officers at Harrisburg on the subject.

On Wednesday last Capt. Thomas Birmingham, Company I, 58th Regiment, P. V., on behalf of the survivors of that gallant organization, presented to Gov. Curtin, the battle flag by the regiment in fourteen battles. The flag was presented to the 58th about three years since, by Gov. Curtin, in the city of Philadelphia, and is now returned again to his hands, for deposite in the archives of the State, as an evidence of Pennsylvania's valor, and a token of the fealty of the brave soldiers' fellow-citizens.

Four companies of new recruits, under the President's last call, have been organized in St. Clair county, Illinois. In the populous county of Allegheny, Pa., not even one full company has been recruited.

Gen. Grant is understood to express the opinion that Gen. Lee will seek to concentrate his troops for a battle before Richmond.

Naval officers allude misteriously to some new nautical operation which is soon to come off.

Commodore Vanderbilt was arrested in New York, a few days since, for fast driving and running over a woman.

The Secretary of War, in his official report of the affair at Hatcher's Run, says the advance of the Union force was vigorously contested, and they were driven rapidly to their defenses on Hatcher's Run. The rebel General Pegram was killed and Colonel Hoffman wounded. He reports the re-el loss to be small and that of the Federals not very great. A dispatch from Washington, of the 10th, says that advices from Grant's army are highly favorable. The enemy has made no attempt to drive us from our new advanced position.

The rumored negotiations between Kirby Smith and Maximillian for the transfer of all the rebel troops west of the Mississippi river to Mexico is declared by a St. Louis correspondent to be one of the most absurd impositions of the day. While it is not denied that Kirby Smith, personally, might conclude such an arrangement with Max., it is alleged that he has no more power to carry out the bulk of the rebel army than the Pacha of Egypt. There is great hatred to Kirby in his army on account of his selfishness in his cotton transactions, and his refusal to permit them to share in the profits has rendered them indignant.

The case of Obadiah B. Latham and Oliver S. Latham, vs. The United States, now pending before the Court of Claims, is a peculiarly interesting one, involving the constitutionality of the acts of Congress making treasury notes and national currency a legal tender; and also the validity of contracts, specifying as a condition of payment that it shall be in coin. The contract for building custom houses at Buffalo and Oswego, N. Y., upon which this action is based, being by its terms "payable in the current coin of the United States."

The New Orleans *Times* of February 1, says that "a gentleman who left Mobile on the 16th ult., states that the powder from the rebel magazines was rapidly going to Selma."

The Treasury Department are understood to favor the proposition to tax sales, which tax would bring in one hundred and fifty millions additional revenue.

The State.

The charter election held in Lancaster on Tuesday resulted in the re-election of Mayor Sanderson, Democrat, by two hundred and sixty-nine majority. The majority of the Councils elect are also Democrats.

On Thursday, 24 inst., Mr. Joseph Radcliffe, an old and respectable citizen of upper Middletown, Fayette County, fell dead while engaged at work in one of his fields.

The population of Corry, according to late assessments made on property, is 3,500. Not bad for a three year old town. There are six hundred taxables whose property is assessed at $100,000.

Sebastain Miller, of the borough of Adamstown, killed a hog on the 23d of January, which weighed nine hundred and sixty pounds when dressed. Henry Miller, of the same place, slaughtered one which weighed seven hundred and fourteen pounds. As far as heard from, Adamstown is considerably ahead in the way of raising monster porkers.

J. W. Lloyd, of Virginia, is on trial before a military commission at Harrisburg, charged with being a rebel spy. The circumstantial evidence against him is very strong.

George Munday, the hatless prophet, died in Philadelphia, the city of his birth, on Monday aged sixty-two years.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reading of the President's Message on the Peace Conference.

Commanded Unusual Attention.

The Speech of Mr. Brooks Upon It Denounced.

Thad. Stevens' Vindication of the Message.

Goodyear Patent Extension.

NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

Richmond Papers in Favor of War.

Sherman's Movements a Mystery

Charleston of no Account to the Rebels.

BRANCHVILLE IS TO BE DEFENDED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON Feb. 10.

The reading of the President's message on peace negotiations in the House, commanded unusual attention. The passages in which the President insisted upon treating for peace only for our common country, and not for two nations, were heard with marked demonstrations of approval. A general laugh ran through the House on the sentence in the President's letter of instructions to Mr. Seward, who expressly forbade him to assume to settle anything. The basis of negotiation requiring recognition of the death of slavery was greeted with suppressed approval. The general feeling of the Union members over the message was jubilant.

Mr. Brooks's speech attacking the message is denounced to-night by some of the Democrats, who insist that he spoke in no sense or shape for the party. It was interrupted by two or three running colloquies with Union members, in which the general result was not all favorable to Brooks.

Thad. Stevens' reply was unusually severe and received marked attention, the Democrats nearly all leaving their seats and gathering in a crowd about Mr. Stevens' desk.

Judge Hughes has resigned his position on the bench of the Court of Claims and Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, Indiana, has been appointed in his stead. The late incumbent was also from Indiana.

It is not true that the patent committee have agreed to refer the requested extension of the Goodyear India Rubber patent to the Commissioner as has been stated.

A committee appointed by various national banks throughout the country are now here to procure additional legislation beneficial to their interests, and for a general conference with the Secretary of the Treasury on matters pertaining to the system of National Banking. They desire such heavy taxation that will compel State banks to come into the National Banking system or wind up their affairs.

An eminent engineer, who was appointed to make an examination of the War Department building, in which several fires have recently occurred, gives it as his opinion that the building, in its present condition, is liable at any moment to be destroyed by fire.

The estimated cost of placing the Smithsonian Institute in a fire-proof condition is $125,000. An appropriation to that amount will be asked from Congress.

Richmond papers of the 8th contain nothing of importance. They are filled mostly with articles and editorials on the peace question—all of them advocating war to the knife.

The rebels evidently are considerably mystified as to Sherman's intentions, and no little trepidation is manifested by rebel papers. They are preparing the public mind of the South for the fall of Charleston, and declare now, that beyond the fact that is the birth place of secession, its value in a strageic point of view is nothing.

Branchville, they say, will be defended to the last.

Telegraphic communication between Richmond and Augusta had been interrupted, it was supposed by Sherman's cavalry, who are raralding around the country between Branchville and Augusta with perfect looseness.

The House having spent all last night, and until four o'clock this morning, in fruitless efforts to get a quorum to settle the renewed agitation of the whisky question, devoted two-thirds of its session to-day to punishing the absentees from last night's performances. Nearly all the delinquents were excused on the payment of the usual fees for arrest, but Mr. John W. Farnsworth, of Illinois was brought to the bar of the House, and notwithstanding his plea of illness was fined twelve dollars and a half, in addition to the costs of arrest, for contemptuous disregard of the order of the House. His friends made an effort to dispense with the fine. Failing in this, they sought to have it fixed at five dollars, then at eight, then at twelve. It had been originally proposed to fine him twenty-five dollars, but at last the House agreed on twelve and a half, and Mr. Farnsworth was permitted to retire from the bar.

Senator Hicks is lying at the National Hotel at the point of death.

The Overland Mail Route.

Stations Destroyed on the Line

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

NEW YORK, February 10.

The *Tribune* learns from Ben Holladay, the contractor for the overland mail route, that the reopening of that line was an error. For a distance of three hundred and eighty miles, Mr. Holladay's stations are destroyed and the stock withdrawn. Business cannot be resumed until the stations are rebuilt and corn and forage supplied.

The St. Louis legislature yesterday passed resolutions to adjourn on the 20th, to the first of November next.

A resolution unanimously passed the House, declaring it the fixed determination of the people to prohibit the State indebtedness, and providing a committee to confer with her creditors and to report next session some plan to relieve the State of financial trouble.

Guerrillas Routed in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.

A Frankfort special to the *Journal*, dated the 9th instant, says: Captain Bridgewater attacked the guerrillas at Huston, ville at two o'clock this morning, killing four and scattering the rest in the woods barefooted. He also captured thirty-five horses.

Ratification of Constitutional Amendment by Indiana Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 10.

The joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 26 to 9, one Democrat voting in the affirmative. The House expects to take action on it to-night.

COTTON CAPTURED UP RED RIVER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The case of the cotton captured up Red River by the gunboats, and held as prize, will be argued in the United States Supreme Court on the 20th. The case is to decide whether cotton thus captured shall be subject to the same rules as if taken on the high seas.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

NEW YORK, February 10.

The *Post's* Washington special says: It is believed the House will agree to the tax on sales. The proposed tax of one dollar and fifty cents a barrel on beer will not be adopted. Prominent members of the committee think one dollar is enough.

The Rebel Major Harry Gilmore in Fort Warren.

BOSTON, February 10.

Major Harry Gilmore arrived at Fort Warren to-day, in charge of Major Young, who captured him.

From Army of the Potomac.

Importance of the Late Movement.

The Fight at Hatcher's Run.

ENEMY'S POSITION DEVELOPED

Our Losses Very Heavy.

PARTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The Roads in a Bad Condition.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, February 8.

The results of yesterday's engagement were more important than reported. Particulars were not fully known at that time. When the 5th corps fell back to the line of works at Hatcher's Run, on Monday night, the enemy did not follow very vigorously, nor did they make attempt to storm the position. It was believed, however, they would do so yesterday morning, but up to noon no sign of an attack appeared, nor did the rebels seem to be in a strong force in the vicinity. It was, therefore, determined to send a reconnoissance out on the ground occupied by us the day previous and ascertain where the rebels were, and if possible to force them back to their works at Dabney's Mills. General Crawford's Division of the 5th corps being best acquainted with the nature of the country were selected for the duty which they performed to the entire satisfaction of the General.

The column moved about noon, taking the Dabney's mill road, and after advancing about half a mile struck the rebel pickets, who fell back as our men advanced. The line of battle was then formed, the right resting on Hatcher's run, and the left supported by part of General Wheaton's command, of the Sixth Corps. The entire line then advanced, cautiously through the thick woods on each side of the road, and before going far met the rebels in force, when a sharp engagement immediately ensued. The rebel's were steadily driven back, until they took refuge behind their works at a mill, where the battle raged with fearful fury.

Fighting here was kept up till dark, when our men commenced throwing up light breastworks to protect themselves. They remained in this position all night, and early this morning it was discovered the enemy had withdrawn during the night to their former ground on the Vaughan road in the vicinity of which fighting works have been erected.

The loss in the movement turns out to be quite heavy, considering the small forces engaged. The Third Division of the Fifth Corps suffered principally.

The following are the figures:—Killed, 5 officers and 60 men. Wounded—28 officers and 411 men. Missing—4 officers and 356 men. Total, 37 officers and 1,111 men. Aggregate loss, 1,180 officers and men out of 4,000 who went into the fight. Some portion of the number reported as those put down as missing will appear in a few days. The heavy loss in two division indicates the resolute manner in which the troops fought themselves, and they have been highly complimented for their bravery by their commanding officers. The loss in the Sixth Corps is not reported, but is very slight, they acting as a supporting column rather than an attacking one.

Among the casualties reported are the following: Lieut. Col. Haines, severely; Capt. Langley, 49th Pennsylvania, mortally; Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, 20th Michigan, wounded; Lieut. J. B. Wickle, 24th Michigan, wounded; Lieut. Hendricks, 6th Wisconsin, wounded; Lieut. W. B. Judd, 5th, 17th Maine.

Lieut. Col. Manlove of the 48th Mississippi, rebel regiment, was severely wounded and brought into the 5th corps hospital where he died.

To-day has been very quiet, the only firing heard being from the batteries near Petersburgh, this evening, lasting only a short time however. The weather has cleared off beautifully, but the roads are in bad condition from the recent storm of yesterday.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Arrest of Substitute Brokers by Col. Baker.

A NAVAL DEPOT ON THE LAKES

Richmond Enquirer Abusing Lincoln and Seward.

ALL THE GOLD IN THE CONFEDERACY TO BE SEIZED.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE SOUTHERN HEART.

Speech of Gen. Beauregard.

Rebels on the Abolition of Slavery

NO PEACE ASKED FOR.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Col. Baker is still making arrests of substitute brokers, and others, engaged in defrauding the Government. Full details cannot be made public for several days. It is thought that three-fourths of the quotas of the interior towns have been filled by forged certificates. Several town and county supervisors have been into town to-day to prove frauds very extensive.

The *Times'* Washington special says:—The several bills now before the Senate involving the question of establishing a naval depot at some point on the northern lakes. Parties favorable to the measure have been in force. The committee will hear delegations urging other points on the lakes before they make a report.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an article abusing Mr. Lincoln and the Cabinet, says: Mr. Seward has done no service. Before he undertook to use the high and holy purpose of peace making to serve the low and mean ends of party, the people of these States were conscious of no evil. A portion of them believed that the enemy would give them fair and honorable terms of peace, provided they agreed to reconstruct the Union, and under this belief there was a growing party which insisted upon negotiation.

It is now manifest that the President had that has distracted this city, made gloomy and discontent the people of these States, and cast a blood stain upon the purest efforts of our army, may have encouraged Seward to propose such dishonorable terms, that the enemy might hasten to seize upon us in a moment, our distraction was not wounded at.

The *Enquirer* says Seward originated the mission of Blair to deceive Davis into sending Commissioners, and then used that act of inducing commissioners to deceive the United States Congress into the adoption of the amendment abolishing slavery all the world.

The *Enquirer* urges the rebel government to seize all the gold in the Confederacy and appropriate it to the public use. It says speculation in gold by private citizens is very damaging to the rebel cause.

The *Whig* says: If there is now remaining among the Confederate people any who are base as to desire union with the Yankees, let him know that he cannot be admitted to Yankee association as an equal. He can be with Yankees, but as a criminal and outlaw who has forfeited every right, whose lands no longer belong to him, whose slaves are to be emancipated by his master, whose house is to be occupied by some fortunate New England emigrant, and whose family is to be driven from the soil to make room for the race of the conquerer.

The Constitution as it is, combined with the Union as it was, means the suppression of State sovereignty, the final subordination of the South to the North, confiscation of all Southern property for the benefit of Northern adventurers, and the abolition of slavery. Such is the opinion of us, and the emancipation of slaves by the general sweeping enactment of the Yankee Congress, in the shape of the amendment to the Constitution.

The *Whig* contains a report of the speech of Gen. Beauregard at Tuscpoka, He addressed himself particularly to the soldiers from Louisiana, and urged them to remember, though their homes might all be in the hands of the enemy, they still had a home that is free from. He reviewed, briefly, his military career, and told them he intended to fight to the bitter end, and if he failed he could beg a passage to some foreign country.

The *Dispatch* thanks the Federal Congress for passing the anti-slavery amendment, as it will unite their people on the war question. It says: "We are going to resist them as one man, and to defend our hearthstones and our lives as men who have no hope but in God and their own right. The moral strength of the Confederacy is this day restored as by a miracle. We ask no more for peace, nor do we expect it, nor will we have it while the foot of a Yankee soldier pollutes this soil, or a Yankee flag is furled on this continent."

The *Express* says: As soon as the result of the peace mission is properly announced Mr. Stephens will go to Georgia and canvass that state for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The *Express* has a long editorial intended to heat the Southern blood. It says: If any man talks of submission he should be hung on the nearest lamp-post.

The same paper doubts the truth of the statement that a general exchange will soon take place, and says they have always been ready to exchange, but the United States have broken it off under various pretexts.

The *Sentinel* has an article containing a reference to the conduct of soldiers after the battle of Canae, and urges the people by that example to continue firm in the determination to achieve success. It draws a terrible picture of the horrible condition of the South in case they are defeated and if they are subjugated they will be made menials to the African race. It says there is no cause for panic and thinks the end of the summer will see them completely successful.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Governor Asked to Demand a Suspension of the Draft.

Important Local Bills Introduced.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented a remonstrance of the Board of Control of Allegheny city against two superintendencies.

Mr. Lowry read a bill incorporating the Girard Passenger Railway.

The bill validating all municipal assessments under the bounty law exceeding two per cent., when assessed prior to the passage of the law giving the amount thereof, passed.

A supplementary act relating to corporations and estate held for corporate, religious and charitable uses. Passed.

A bill amending the militia acts relative to the State Guard, allowing the Governor to appoint company officers, passed. Yeas, 18; Nays 11. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Colville presented a remonstrance of the Councils of Manchester against the increase of railway fares.

Mr. Slack, from citizens of Allegheny county against American Miner's Association.

Mr. Herron and Slack, from citizens of Allegheny city against additional water works.

Mr. Slack, from two hundred citizens of Manchester against the increase of railway fare.

Also, a resolution of the Board of Control of Allegheny city against two Superintendents.

Mr. Herron, a petition relative to the inspection of flour.

Also, a resolution relative to two Superintendents.

Mr. McKee and Glass, petitions against new school districts.

Mr. McClure offered a resolution requesting the Governor to demand the suspension of the draft until the quotas were justly assigned.

Mr. McClure offered a substitute requesting the Governor to communicate with Washington and procure such postponement as would suffice for adjustment. Passed.

Adjourned.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence

Trouble Over the Oil Creek Bridge—The Debate on the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment—Management of the County Poor—The Agricultural College and the Land Scrip—The Boatman's Insurance Company—The Union Pacific Mining Company—Protest Against the Mining Association.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1865.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

There seems to be some trouble in regard to the bridge over Oil Creek, at Oil City. A bill giving the right to a Company to erect such a structure, with power to charge toll, was passed by the Senate, but in the House was amended so as to give the Council or Oil City the right. Last night it came up in the Senate for concurrence, but its passage for the present, at least, was checked by Mr. Ridgway, who said he hoped the bill would be allowed to lay over, as he understood a Committee of gentlemen would be in Harrisburg in a day or two to protest against the enactment.

If all the bills which have been offered with the aim of the further facilities to travelers in and residents of the oil regions are passed, the Allegheny river and Oil Creek will be well provided with bridges, ferries and railroads.

The debate in the House last evening on the resolution ratifying the action of Congress in killing slavery was exceedingly interesting. A number of able speeches were made by gentlemen of both political parties, among the orators being Mr. Kelly, of Washington, and Negley, of Butler. The former, among other points touched upon, referred to his knowledge of the evil and injurious tendencies of slavery as developed during the progress of the war, including the battles of his country in the South west. He also said it was slavery and not the abolitionists that was responsible for the acts and the statements of the traitors. Mr. Negley gave a history of the Wilmot proviso, which the Democratic party, in State convention, had but recently adopted by Congress. What we had only asked the South to grant years ago was now given by the Constitutional Amendment.

The Act for the better arrangements of the Allegheny County Prison, read by Mr. Bigham, is an important one to your people. It constitutes the Judges of the Courts, the Sheriff, and of the District Court, the Sheriff, the Controller, and Commissioners, and the mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, and their successors in office, a Board known as the "Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison," to whom shall be entrusted the letting of the contracts for supplying the Government and management of the county prison. It also provides that the responsibility of the Sheriff shall cease in regard to the care of persons to prison, and that the pay now allowed him for a jailor and assistant jailor shall also cease. The Board shall appoint a warden at an annual salary, who shall reside in the building, and who may appoint an assistant. The third section provides for the drawing of jurors for the making of special venires, and sets forth that the contract made with Hugh Ward, for the supplying of bread for six months, from January 1st, 1865, shall not be affected by the passage of this bill. The warden is to give a bond, and is to be removed at any time for misconduct or inefficiency.

President Allen, of the Centre county Agricultural College, and Mr. McAllister addressed the Committee on Education yesterday afternoon, in the Senate chamber, in favor of the proposed enactment which purposes to take from that Institution the fund derived from the Act of Congress donating land scrip to the Government. Their arguments were lengthy but interesting, yet there is no reason to believe that the bill will be passed over the veto. The University will probably, before long, be a recipient of a part of this money, which should never have been given to one college to the pecuniary loss of others, equally, if not more deserving.

Mr. Bigham's bill to incorporate the Boatmens' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, names as Commissioners Messrs. Penland, C. Lindy, David Hostetter, Wm. Bennett, W. W. Martin and David M. Long. The capital is to be $250,000 with the privilege of doubling that amount. The bill passed.

The Union Pacific Mining Company has Messrs. Thos. A. Scott, Springer Harbaugh, Isaac, Thompson, Wm. Wilkins, Wm. Elder, Lyon, Geo. W. Cass, Curtis G. Hussey, Thomas W. Howe, C. S. Bustard, J. S. Williams, R. F. Galt and T. C. Durant as its corporators. It has the powers sought to be given to the Company are the granting and receiving in its corporate name real, personal and mixed property, and the holding and disposing of lands in any territory of the United States, or in any State West of the Mississippi, and the obtaining thereon and from and working mines and substances. The office of the Company is to be in any place in the Union the Directors may designate.

A number of your citizens have united in a remonstrance against the passage of a bill which has for its object the incorporation of the American Miners' Association. The reasons for the objection are set forth as follows: That it is against the laws of the State for combinations to be formed for the purpose of providing for combination rates for labor; that such secret organizations managed by signs, passwords, &c., are against the public policy, and are certain to make the public suffer by being forced to pay prices fixed in secret conclaves; that, in fact, like laws, as necessity, and the exorbitant prices fixed by such associations entail hardships on the poor and injury to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the State; and that the great body of the Miners are aliens and led by a few leaders who owe no allegiance to the country, pay no taxes and refuse to be drafted.

The famous slave case of Charlotte against Chateaur, which has been in the courts of Missouri for the past twenty-two years, has at last been decided in favor of the plaintiff by the Circuit Court at St. Louis. The suit was commenced in 1843. The mother of Charlotte was a negro woman named Rose, who was held as a slave in Montreal, Canada, by one Berlinguette. In 1792 the child Rose (to a man named Stock) was took her to Mackinaw. He died there. Rose was then sold to a man named Todd, who, in 1794, took her, by way of Prairie du Chien, to St. Louis, and in 1795 sold her to Mr. Didier, who sold her, in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the father of the defendant in this suit. In the 8th of March, 1859, the case was reached for trial, and evidence was given as to the existence of slavery in Canada at the time Rose was brought. The Court decided that it did not exist in Canada from 1760 to 1793, and that Rose was legally held there as a slave. This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court, and the case sent back to the Circuit Court, where it was finally disposed of a few days ago.

The box of tropiales from the battle fields near Richmond, presented by Lieutenant General Grant, as a gift from the "Armies operating against Richmond" to the National Sailor's Fair, was sold at auction, for the benefit of the Sailor's Home in Boston, last week. The box contained ten muskets, two sabres, one sabre blade, three sword bayonets, one bayonet and scabbard, one cartridge box and belt, and a lot of six canes, cut on Missionary Ridge by General Hooker's army. The whole sale amounted to $68 62½. The muskets sold for from $2 50 to $4 apiece; one of the sabres brought $5; the sword bayonets, $2 to $3 50; the canes, $1 25 apiece. The autograph letter of General Grant accompanying the box was purchased by James P. Brewer for $12.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

PEACE!

MR. LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

Late Peace Conference.

Correspondence Relating Thereto.

What Was Said and What Was Done.

Interesting Details of the Affair.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

His Statements on the Peace Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

In response to a joint resolution of the 8th inst., requesting information in relation to a conference recently held in Hampton Roads, I have the honor to state that on the day of the date I gave Francis P. Blair, Sr., a card written on as follows:—"Allow the bearer, F. P. Blair, Sr., to pass our lines to go South and return. Signed, A. Lincoln." That at the time I was informed that Mr. Blair proposed to visit, by means of getting to Richmond, Virginia, but he was given no authority to speak or act for the government in any way, and I have nothing he would say or do on his own account or otherwise. Mr. Blair told me that he had been to Richmond before, and that Jefferson Davis (Blair) at the same time left with me a manuscript letter, as follows, to-wit:

RICHMOND, VA., January 12, 1865.

F. P. BLAIR, ESQ., SIR:—I have deemed it proper to say that, while I do not put my objection in this form the substance of the remarks made by me, to be reported by you to President Lincoln, I am willing now, as heretofore, to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace. I am willing now to send a commissioner, who will have reason to suppose it will be received, or to receive a Commission if the United States Government shall choose to send one. Not having any right to speak for the former offer, I would, if you could promise that a Commissioner, Minister, or other agent would be received, again visit Washington and renew the efforts to enter into a conference with a view to secure peace to the two countries.

Yours, &c., JEFF. DAVIS.

Afterwards with the view that it should be shown to Davis, I wrote and delivered to F. P. Blair a letter as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

To Francis P. Blair, Esq.:

SIR: You having shown me Mr. Davis' letter to you on the 12th inst., you may say to him that I shall be pleased to see any person or persons duly commissioned by him, and will continue ready to receive any agent whom he or any other influential person now resisting the United States may choose to send, with a view of securing peace to our common country.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

Afterwards Mr. Blair dictated for and authorized me to make an entry on the back of my retained copy of the letter last above recited, which I have done, as follows, to-wit:

JAN. 28, 1865.—To day Mr. Blair tells me that on the 21st instant he delivered to Mr. Davis, at Richmond, the letter to him of the 18th, and left it with him. That at the time of delivery Mr. Davis read it over twice in Mr. Blair's presence, and said that he understood from that the part about our one common country related to the part of Davis's letter about the two countries, to which Davis replied that he so understood it.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

Here follows a number of telegrams relating to the admission of Stephens, Hunter and Campbell into our lines, there having been once delayed, consequent on the absence of General Grant.

The President then says: Afterwards by my direction, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Ord as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1865, 10 A. M.

Major General Ord, Army of the James:

By direction of the President, you are instructed to inform the three gentlemen, Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, that a messenger will be despatched to them at or near where they now are, to conduct them safely to Fort Monroe.

Signed E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Afterwards I prepared and put in the hands of Major Eckert, the following instructions and message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1865.

Major T. T. Eckert:

SIR—You will proceed with the documents in your hands, and on reaching Fort Monroe will deliver him the letter addressed him by the Secretary of War; then by Gen. Ord's assistance procure an interview with Stephens, Hunter and Campbell or any of them, and deliver to him or them the papers on which your own letter is written. You will then return to Washington with the time of delivery, and to whom delivered. Receive their answer in writing, avoiding a reasonable time for it, which in it contains any terms to be complied with, and will tell them their conditions will be your warrant to ask General Ord to pass them through as directed in the letter of the Secretary of War. Get their answer they decline to come, or propose other terms, do not have them passed through, and this being your whole business, return and report to me. Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Signed

Messrs. Alex. H. Stephens, J. A. Campbell, R. M. T. Hunter, not being satisfied by the President of the United States to place this paper in your hands, with information that I would go to Hampton Roads to meet any three of them at the time and place named, and if you shall find them, or any of them, you will deliver to him or them a copy of the paper in your hands, with the information that I would meet him or them at the time and place named. You will then proceed to Washington city for further instructions, and, if you find neither of the gentlemen named in Hampton Roads, you will proceed to Washington city, and report to me.

Also, a resolution relative to the Superintendents.

Mr. McKee and Glass, petitions against new school districts.

Mr. McClure offered a resolution requesting the Governor to demand the suspension of the draft until the quotas were justly assigned.

Mr. McClure offered a substitute requesting the Governor to communicate with Washington and procure such postponement as would suffice for adjustment. Passed.

Adjourned.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence

Trouble Over the Oil Creek Bridge—The Debate on the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment—Management of the County Poor—The Agricultural College and the Land Scrip—The Boatman's Insurance Company—The Union Pacific Mining Company—Protest Against the Mining Association.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1865.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

There seems to be some trouble in regard to the bridge over Oil Creek, at Oil City. A bill giving the right to a Company to erect such a structure, with power to charge toll, was passed by the Senate, but in the House was amended so as to give the Council or Oil City the right. Last night it came up in the Senate for concurrence, but its passage for the present, at least, was checked by Mr. Ridgway, who said he hoped the bill would be allowed to lay over, as he understood a Committee of gentlemen would be in Harrisburg in a day or two to protest against the enactment.

If all the bills which have been offered with the aim of the further facilities to travelers in and residents of the oil regions are passed, the Allegheny river and Oil Creek will be well provided with bridges, ferries and railroads.

The debate in the House last evening on the resolution ratifying the action of Congress in killing slavery was exceedingly interesting. A number of able speeches were made by gentlemen of both political parties, among the orators being Mr. Kelly, of Washington, and Negley, of Butler. The former, among other points touched upon, referred to his knowledge of the evil and injurious tendencies of slavery as developed during the progress of the war, including the battles of his country in the South west. He also said it was slavery and not the abolitionists that was responsible for the acts and the statements of the traitors. Mr. Negley gave a history of the Wilmot proviso, which the Democratic party, in State convention, had but recently adopted by Congress. What we had only asked the South to grant years ago was now given by the Constitutional Amendment.

The Act for the better arrangements of the Allegheny County Prison, read by Mr. Bigham, is an important one to your people. It constitutes the Judges of the Courts, the Sheriff, and of the District Court, the Sheriff, the Controller, and Commissioners, and the mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, and their successors in office, a Board known as the "Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison," to whom shall be entrusted the letting of the contracts for supplying the Government and management of the county prison. It also provides that the responsibility of the Sheriff shall cease in regard to the care of persons to prison, and that the pay now allowed him for a jailor and assistant jailor shall also cease. The Board shall appoint a warden at an annual salary, who shall reside in the building, and who may appoint an assistant. The third section provides for the drawing of jurors for the making of special venires, and sets forth that the contract made with Hugh Ward, for the supplying of bread for six months, from January 1st, 1865, shall not be affected by the passage of this bill. The warden is to give a bond, and is to be removed at any time for misconduct or inefficiency.

President Allen, of the Centre county Agricultural College, and Mr. McAllister addressed the Committee on Education yesterday afternoon, in the Senate chamber, in favor of the proposed enactment which purposes to take from that Institution the fund derived from the Act of Congress donating land scrip to the Government. Their arguments were lengthy but interesting, yet there is no reason to believe that the bill will be passed over the veto. The University will probably, before long, be a recipient of a part of this money, which should never have been given to one college to the pecuniary loss of others, equally, if not more deserving.

Mr. Bigham's bill to incorporate the Boatmens' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, names as Commissioners Messrs. Penland, C. Lindy, David Hostetter, Wm. Bennett, W. W. Martin and David M. Long. The capital is to be $250,000 with the privilege of doubling that amount. The bill passed.

The Union Pacific Mining Company has Messrs. Thos. A. Scott, Springer Harbaugh, Isaac, Thompson, Wm. Wilkins, Wm. Elder, Lyon, Geo. W. Cass, Curtis G. Hussey, Thomas W. Howe, C. S. Bustard, J. S. Williams, R. F. Galt and T. C. Durant as its corporators. It has the powers sought to be given to the Company are the granting and receiving in its corporate name real, personal and mixed property, and the holding and disposing of lands in any territory of the United States, or in any State West of the Mississippi, and the obtaining thereon and from and working mines and substances. The office of the Company is to be in any place in the Union the Directors may designate.

A number of your citizens have united in a remonstrance against the passage of a bill which has for its object the incorporation of the American Miners' Association. The reasons for the objection are set forth as follows: That it is against the laws of the State for combinations to be formed for the purpose of providing for combination rates for labor; that such secret organizations managed by signs, passwords, &c., are against the public policy, and are certain to make the public suffer by being forced to pay prices fixed in secret conclaves; that, in fact, like laws, as necessity, and the exorbitant prices fixed by such associations entail hardships on the poor and injury to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the State; and that the great body of the Miners are aliens and led by a few leaders who owe no allegiance to the country, pay no taxes and refuse to be drafted.

The famous slave case of Charlotte against Chateaur, which has been in the courts of Missouri for the past twenty-two years, has at last been decided in favor of the plaintiff by the Circuit Court at St. Louis. The suit was commen

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday February 11, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Employment of Disabled Soldiers.

A bureau for the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers and sailors has been established at New York, of which General Scott is President, and a similar bureau is in existence in Boston. The main objects of these bureaus are to aid those who have honorably served their country in obtaining employment; to lessen the pauperism and crime that follow war, and surely attends on large numbers of unoccupied men left to themselves without employment or means of subsistence; and to save to the country a large amount of productive labor in this season of trial, when it can least afford to maintain idle hands. The advantages to be derived by the country from the operations of these associations cannot be other than of the most beneficial character, and for that reason alone should be fostered and encouraged everywhere they exist. But independent of that, we owe it to those brave men who have periled life and lost their limbs to keep war from our doors, that they should have some honorable and desirable employment, sufficiently remunerative to comfortably support them. And in order to secure such for them, without trouble or expense to the applicant's, Soldiers Employment Bureaus should be established in every city and town. Here in Pittsburgh there should be such a bureau, and the amount of good it would accomplish could not be estimated by money values. In New York, the employment bureau is attached to the Sanitary Commission, and although it has entailed additional labor on that hard-working association, the good results have amply compensated for the undertaking. We have a large number of wounded and maimed soldiers in this city and vicinity who could perform a great variety of light labor, if they only knew where to get it. Had we an employment bureau, business men would soon make application for such help as they might want, and soldiers disposed to support themselves would be enabled to do so.

Taxing Sales.

The fiscal measure introduced into Congress by Mr. Morrill, though measurably experimental, is of great importance. It provides that after next April there shall be levied on all sales of produce and merchandise and all other articles, including all personal property but not including bullion or coin, nor securities, evidences of debt, nor sales at auction.), one half of one per centum, where the amount of sales exceeds fifty dollars in any one month; the amount of sales to be returned by th v nder monthly, in the manner and at the time provided by law for the returns of manufacturers, and all the provisions of the existing Internal Revenue Act relating to the assessment and collection and enforcement of the law pertaining to manufactures are to be applied to the sales of produce and merchandise: this amended section to remain in force one year, during which no person who shall be required to pay the tax enforced by this section shall be required to pay an additional license, tax or duty where the rate is graduated under existing law by the amount of sales or receipts. It is provided also, that from July, 1865, to July 1866, the tax upon bank circulation shall be one-quarter per cent. per month, or three per cent. per year and that after July, 1866, the tax shall be one-half per cent. per month, or 6 per cent. per year. The bill also provides that, whenever the outstanding circulation shall be reduced to not exceeding five per cent. of the capital, it shall be free from taxation. And whenever any State bank has been converted into a national bank and has assumed the liabilities of such State bank, including the redemption of its bills, such national bank shall be held to make the required return and payment on the circulation outstanding, so long as it shall exceed five per cent. of the capital before such conversion.

Our Navy.—When we contemplate the enormous cost of this war, estimated by many at not less than $4,000,000,000, we can form some idea of what the cost of a war with foreign nations would be. If we compare the cost of this war with the cost of our entire Navy, $280,000,000, which includes its maintenance for four years, we find the latter is only one-fourteenth part of this outlay. And this will enable us to form some idea of the great economy of the Navy in a struggle like this present, when we compare the results it has accomplished with those of the military, which have achieved by the Army. Nor has this $280,000,000 all vanished in smoke and cannon-shot, in shoddy clothing or the commissary supplies that have been consumed; but it is to-day existing in substantial ships-of-war that are defending our foreign commerce, blockading rebellious shores, or battering down the strongholds of treason and bidding defiance to unfriendly powers. These six hundred and seventy-one vessels, at the low average of $200,000 each, would represent a value of $134,000,000, or nearly one-half of the entire outlay. The balance, $150,000,000 in round numbers, will represent the cost of maintaining it for four years—an average of $37,500,000 per annum.

United States Pharmacopia.—For the information of the medical profession and druggists of the country, it is announced that this standard work has been issued in a much improved style from what it was heretofore. The committee appointed for its revision, who met in Washington for that purpose every ten years, have attended to their laborious duties with great care. The work has been entirely remodeled and improved, many new articles being adopted, and obsolete ones discarded. The changes made in formulas, weights, &c., are of great importance to the profession, and it will be necessary for physicians, as well as druggists, to make themselves familiar with these changes as soon as possible. It may prevent mistakes, for which parties committing them would be held criminally responsible.

The Detroit *Tribune* contends that, under the $50,000 call, which is for "deficiencies," Michigan, having filled her previous quota and had four hundred over, should not be asked to furnish a man. Instead of this, however, she is called on for 10,028 men. Immediately on the appearance of the President's proclamation we took the ground that it was not just to call upon those States and districts that had filled their quota to supply the deficiencies of those that had not. The principle so far from rewarding faithfulness, practically offers a bounty for unfaithfulness. Governors of States and the press, though late in the day, come to take this view of the subject. The proclamation should be amended or its application revised.

A Frenchman's Opinion.—In a letter written by Prince de Joinville, soon after the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, read in course of the recent naval disnute in the House of Representatives, that distinguished French man bears witness to the importance of that action, and also to the genius of Admiral Farragut, as evinced in the battle of Mobile Bay: Speaking of the iron-clads, he says: "Build a gunboat of great speed, with a few lines of thickness in bed plates in excess of those of the English and French iron-clads, and with one good big smooth-bore gun, and she will be a match for the whole fleet."

The Chicago *Tribune* puts this question which, it is presumed, will be fully discussed and decided by the Board of Trade: "Shall the gamblers rule the city, or the city rule the gamblers?" It is deemed an open question until both sides are heard.

Boston.—The revival of the trade sales of dry goods and other manufactures is proposed in Boston. Trade sales were undertaken a few years ago with considerable success: and it is believed that their revival now would be perfectly successful.

Rebel Report of the Peace Conference.

The report by Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, of the Hampton Roads Peace Conference, and the Message of Jeff. Davis, communicating the same to the Rebel Congress, have the merit of being brief. While the so-called Commissioners betray neither satisfaction nor dissatisfaction at the result of the conference, Mr. Davis speaks of the only terms proposed by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward "as those which a conqueror may grant."

We are heartily glad to learn that the terms were what the rebels say they were, and that they were rigidly adhered to. It is probable that Mr. Davis has correctly referred to them, and that they have been understood precisely as it was intended they should be.

The brief narration by Mr. Stephens and his associates certainly reveals nothing to the disadvantage of the President and Secretary of State; nothing that in the least lowers the flag of the Union; nothing that the loyal North will not approve.

If Jeff. Davis rules the Confederacy, as it is said he does, the terms will be rejected, and we have seen the last of negotiation at this stage of the contest. He certainly manifests no disposition to accept; and at present there is nothing to show that the rebel Congress, as such, will be any better disposed. Individuals may be, and they may be numerous, but "the powers" will repress, for the present, any manifestation friendly to the terms of Mr. Lincoln.

It is scarcely possible that there can be anything behind to authorise the belief which some persons have expressed, that the negotiations were only adjourned, not ended, unless, indeed, the rebels are prepared to admit they have been conquered. It would seem from the fact that the report of Mr. Stephens and his associates has been transmitted to Congress, that they did act in the capacity of Commissioners.

Mr. Davis, in his communication, speaks of having "suggested" to them "to proceed through our lines to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln," while in their communication they speak of their "letter of appointment." There is some significance in this, as it proves that the rebels, for some reason or other, were ready to negotiate, while they were yet assured that submission to Federal authority was the first condition.

One point will have been gained, when the advance memorial is confined strictly to the class of Presbyterians whose seat of influence is in Western Pennsylvania. This section of country having been settled originally by Irish and Scotch-Irish people, is the home and stronghold of the Presbyterian element in the American Church. We have Reformed Presbyterians, or Old Side Covenanters, Associate Presbyterians, or New Side Covenanters, Associate Reformed Presbyterians, Old School Presbyterians and New School Presbyterians. The oldest of these sects is the first named, and from the descendants and representatives of the men, who at the Revolution Settlement in 1690, refused to acknowledge William and Mary as King and Queen of Great Britain, because they declined to subscribe the "Solemn League and Covenant," as their predecessors had done in the reign of Charles the First. Administer Confession of Faith, and retain in their creed the following article on the powers of civil magistrates and their duties:

Chapter xxiii, Sec. 3. "The civil magistrate may not assume to himself the administration of the word and sacraments, or the power of the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven; yet hath he authority, and it is his duty, to take order that unity and peace be preserved in the church, that the truth of God be kept pure and entire, that all blasphemies and heresies be suppressed, all corruptions and abuses in worship and discipline prevented or reformed, and all the ordinances of God duly settled, administered and observed. For the better effecting whereof he hath power to call Synods, to be present at them, and to provide that whatsoever is transacted in them be according to the mind of God."

Most, if not all the other sects of the Presbyterian family, have in their present organization omitted the doctrine of this article; and, adopting sentiments diametrically opposite, have thrown off the authority of the magistrate together, or explained it away by foot-notes. Yet such is the vene ation cherished by all Presbyterians for the memory and usefulness of the Westminster Assembly that no liberal views of the power of the Civil Magistrate have been allowed to prevent movement for altering the Constitution of the Church, or for inserting in the preamble a series of theological doctrines. All intelligent lovers of human liberty are free to admit that the debt of the world to the Scotch Presbyterians for the long and arduous service they rendered the cause of freedom in their early struggles, when they preserved the Ark of Freedom when it would have been dashed to pieces forever by the flood of tyranny that would have burst upon it with the spirit of religious intolerance in common with all their cotemporaries, as is evident from the article of their confession just quoted.

Philip II., of Spain, never claimed more for himself as Civil Magistrate than this article would give to Presbyterians. The blood of the Netherlanders he was thoroughly sincere and conscientious. In slaughtering by thousands the Protestants of both sexes and all ages he was only "taking order that unity and peace be preserved in the church, and that blasphemies and heresies be suppressed." He and his red-handed colleagues, the ecclesiastics, deemed that they were acting in accordance therewith.

Now, in regard to this reverence for the auncient fathers, as laid down by Paul, "to use you, men and brethren, that we of the degenerate age are the ancients and that the members of the Westminster Assembly, their cotemporaries and successors, were children. We do not understand the whole circle of the sciences, and especially their practical application to the economy of life, as well as our fathers and our predecessors did. We understand the genius of christianity, its doctrines and requirements, much better than the fathers in the first century of the Christian Era, or any other intervening century between that and ours. It is with harrowing souls, and in many cases with bleeding hearts, that we utter the sigh of scorn at this announcement. I ask whether it would be possible to engraft the principles and credibilities of the Patristic ages of the Apostolic Church upon a system of society of human rights is better understood now than it ever was since the creation, and so is the whole science of government. Hence the reasons therefore for errors, because we live in the infancy of civilization by man, is laughingly and contemptuously thrown in their times were comparatively babes in all kinds of knowledge, is highly discreditable to us. With what face could we reject the testimonies of those men, who, with those of the present superadded, weighit as well hold to the Ptolemain system of Astronomy, which represented the earth as the centre of the planetary system, and reject Copernicus and sir Isaac Newton.

The Allegheny Convention and the one that recently met in Cleveland, Ohio, have resolved to take the necessary steps for having inserted in the preamble of the Constitution, which sets forth the objects of the instrument, three distinct theological propositions:

1. That Almighty God is the source of all authority and power in civil Government." Now we ask, in the name of common sense, what do we mean simply that civil Government is an ordinance of God? Or, does it affirm that the form and administration of it have the divine sanction? If the latter, it is a monarchy with a Stuart at its head, as it was during the reign of the Scotch Presbyterians who, although they had the best evidence that the two Stuart Kings were perjured traitors to the Solemn League and Covenant, yet seemed satisfied when they were through the solemn mockery of *subscribing* the bond. As if there were the least virtue in a mere profession.

Men and Brethern, the province of civil government as an ordinance of God, is just as distinct, and explicit as that of the family, the railroad company, an insurance company, or a bank. Its purpose is confined solely to the security of human rights, which, while they are just as important to our well-being here and hereafter as the things we denominate religious, are not the latter. The whole function of government is the protection of every human being in his person and property. The civil magistrate was, in the words of the context, a minister of God to see to this very thing *and nothing else*. The very moment he transcends the limits and functions assigned him by the Bible. They have obliterated the distinction between Church and State, and in violation of the Constitutions which the people established, the State, the Church, and the family, and have made the State so predominate over the religious and the consciences of men. The consequences was that human government have been almost universally tyrannical, although kings claimed to rule "by the grace of God," and to be the sons of the church. But our statute-book, thanks to the superintending Spirit of God, which guided the framers of the Constitution in their work, is not defiled by a single drop of blood. No human being has ever suffered a fine, imprisonment or death in Pittsburgh for honored infinitely more by the Government when it attends religiously to its own specific functions than when it usurps the authority of man, than when it impudently, stupidly and unlawfully intermeddles with those matters, which, but with the Creator, and every one of them has nothing in the world to do? When will we learn that God alone is Lord of the conscience, and that the moral machinery of the soul which is human being is beyond the reach of all legislation, either by the tumult or the few, and that the Almighty has left it a matter of choice, as seems to be taken for granted by all those who propose to legislate men into the kingdom of a given creed by pains and penalties, but it is a matter of evidence. Secular affairs have would be made of the political status of the Unitarians, if by legislation the memorialists succeeded in giving effect to the amendments of the preamble." Such a man as Channing was must take his place in the category of the condemned. You must consign Charles Francis Adams as our ambassador at the Court of St. James. Then Gerrit Smith, that noble man whose whole life has been one beautiful illustration of Christian benedictine, must, with his Hebrew brother, submit to the discrimination of this ecclesiastical tariff. Then Edward Everett, that great and brilliant man who, in review of his political career and his pro-slavery influence, is magnanimous enough to say poverty and persecution are the ban. Do you disclaim all this? Listen for a moment. No member of Congress, or of a State Legislature can take his seat, no attorney at law can practice in our courts of justice, no man can hold office at all unless he swears, or affirms. Even Baptists, who believed that the seventh day was still the Sabbath, because the law of Sinai was still unrepealed. These Judges would give their opinion that the plaintiff had done no harm. Jews, however, if the organ of the law are Presbyterians, believing that the first day is the Sabbath, and that it is the old Jewish Sabbath changed into a Christian one. Therefore, he enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives," &c. And then for the thumb-screws and the iron boot! Then for hand, and the inevitable Court of High Commission, and the Court of Star Chamber, and a recurrence of those scenes of blood, the history of which one would suppose would lead the descendants of the ecotch Presbyterians in the United States to think God every day of their lives that by our glorious and most Christian Constitution they are in no danger of the Sharpes and Lauderdales, who martyred their sainted fathers by the thousand. Brethren, the waves of religious persecution are as well as *flow*, in the just retributions of Heaven, for such folly and wickedness. And although under our *amended* Constitution, the Jews, the Unitarians and the Infidels would be the first to suffer, the next class to drink the bitter cup would be the very men who are so zealous now in seeking to make the contemplated change. In Scotland the Catholics, having at first the power, persecuted the Protestants in common. Then the Prelatists mounted the next wave, and overwhelmed the unhappy Presbyterians. Then the Presbyterians, in their turn came into power, and wreaked their vengeance on the Prelatists. Then the tide turned under James II, and the Presbyterians had again to bite the dust. Thus it was in England and all over Europe, till the earth was fattened with the blood of its inhabitants shed in the unholy cause of religious persecution. *So it would be in this country.* Even in this enlightened age there is no man, nor set of men, nor no church, great or small, that can be trusted with absolute dominion over the human conscience for a single hour. In the minority and powerless, the ecclesiastical or sectarian passion is as amiable and harmless as an unweaned cub. But invest it with *power*, and it becomes as ferocious and blood-thirsty as a Bengal tiger. Such is human nature in all ages and countries when diabolized by the sectarian spirit. This spirit is just as rampant and cruel in the United States as it ever was in the Old World. It reads all history with its eyes shut, and its unquenchable desire is to be Pope and King, both. If history teaches us anything clearly, it teaches us this lesson. And now that the American people, by the mercy of God, have this foul fiend chained and under their feet, let them keep it there.

The gigantic folly of the proposal to amend the Constitution by incorporating religious dogmas into it, consists in this, that in the matter of religion and religious doctrines there is, and can be, no umpire on the earth to decide what is truth and what is error. The human in all its boundless is a perfect Babel of confusion on the subject, one party denouncing as heresy and damnable error what another deems to be truth. Socially and on the Sabbath getting the Protestant doctrine, which is only the doctrine of common sense, that each man born into the world has to be sole Judge for himself of what is Scripture and what the Scripture teaches, the sects of Christendom denounce each other as heretics and make factions each one claiming to be right, and authorized to declare their judgments as the will of God. How, then, could we expect unanimity in Congress and legislatures? Suppose, for instance, that the law of Pennsylvania would fine and imprison a citizen of Ohio for violating the Sabbath by working or travelling within our State limits on the first day of the week. He carries the case by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, under the "amended" Constitution. Of the nine Judges on the bench, suppose four of them were Seventh-day Baptists, who believed that the

Here is the Constitutional question settled finally by the class of Presbyterians whose seat of influence is in Western Pennsylvania. This section of country having been settled originally by Irish and Scotch-Irish people, is the home and stronghold of the Presbyterian element in the American Church. We have Reformed Presbyterians, or Old Side Covenanters, Associate Presbyterians, or New Side Covenanters, Associate Reformed Presbyterians, Old School Presbyterians and New School Presbyterians. The oldest of these sects is the first named, and from the descendants and representatives of the men, who at the Revolution Settlement in 1690, refused to acknowledge William and Mary as King and Queen of Great Britain, because they declined to subscribe the "Solemn League and Covenant," as their predecessors had done in the reign of Charles the First. Administer Confession of Faith, and retain in their creed the following article on the powers of civil magistrates and their duties:

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Most, if not all the other sects of the Presbyterian family, have in their present organization omitted the doctrine of this article; and, adopting sentiments diametrically opposite, have thrown off the authority of the magistrate together, or explained it away by foot-notes. Yet such is the vene ation cherished by all Presbyterians for the memory and usefulness of the Westminster Assembly that no liberal views of the power of the Civil Magistrate have been allowed to prevent movement for altering the Constitution of the Church, or for inserting in the preamble a series of theological doctrines. All intelligent lovers of human liberty are free to admit that the debt of the world to the Scotch Presbyterians for the long and arduous service they rendered the cause of freedom in their early struggles, when they preserved the Ark of Freedom when it would have been dashed to pieces forever by the flood of tyranny that would have burst upon it with the spirit of religious intolerance in common with all their cotemporaries, as is evident from the article of their confession just quoted.

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Now, in regard to this reverence for the auncient fathers, as laid down by Paul, "to use you, men and brethren, that we of the degenerate age are the ancients and that the members of the Westminster Assembly, their cotemporaries and successors, were children. We do not understand the whole circle of the sciences, and especially their practical application to the economy of life, as well as our fathers and our predecessors did. We understand the genius of christianity, its doctrines and requirements, much better than the fathers in the first century of the Christian Era, or any other intervening century between that and ours. It is with harrowing souls, and in many cases with bleeding hearts, that we utter the sigh of scorn at this announcement. I ask whether it would be possible to engraft the principles and credibilities of the Patristic ages of the Apostolic Church upon a system of society of human rights is better understood now than it ever was since the creation, and so is the whole science of government. Hence the reasons therefore for errors, because we live in the infancy of civilization by man, is laughingly and contemptuously thrown in their times were comparatively babes in all kinds of knowledge, is highly discreditable to us. With what face could we reject the testimonies of those men, who, with those of the present superadded, weighit as well hold to the Ptolemain system of Astronomy, which represented the earth as the centre of the planetary system, and reject Copernicus and sir Isaac Newton.

The Allegheny Convention and the one that recently met in Cleveland, Ohio, have resolved to take the necessary steps for having inserted in the preamble of the Constitution, which sets forth the objects of the instrument, three distinct theological propositions:

1. That Almighty God is the source of all authority and power in civil Government." Now we ask, in the name of common sense, what do we mean simply that civil Government is an ordinance of God? Or, does it affirm that the form and administration of it have the divine sanction? If the latter, it is a monarchy with a Stuart at its head, as it was during the reign of the Scotch Presbyterians who, although they had the best evidence that the two Stuart Kings were perjured traitors to the Solemn League and Covenant, yet seemed satisfied when they were through the solemn mockery of *subscribing* the bond. As if there were the least virtue in a mere profession.

Men and Brethern, the province of civil government as an ordinance of God, is just as distinct, and explicit as that of the family, the railroad company, an insurance company, or a bank. Its purpose is confined solely to the security of human rights, which, while they are just as important to our well-being here and hereafter as the things we denominate religious, are not the latter. The whole function of government is the protection of every human being in his person and property. The civil magistrate was, in the words of the context, a minister of God to see to this very thing *and nothing else*. The very moment he transcends the limits and functions assigned him by the Bible. They have obliterated the distinction between Church and State, and in violation of the Constitutions which the people established, the State, the Church, and the family, and have made the State so predominate over the religious and the consciences of men. The consequences was that human governments have been almost universally tyrannical, although kings claimed to rule "by the grace of God," and to be the sons of the church. But our statute-book, thanks to the superintending Spirit of God, which guided the framers of the Constitution in their work, is not defiled by a single drop of blood. No human being has ever suffered a fine, imprisonment or death in Pittsburgh for honored infinitely more by the Government when it attends religiously to its own specific functions than when it usurps the authority of man, than when it impudently, stupidly and unlawfully intermeddles with those matters, which, but with the Creator, and every one of them has nothing in the world to do? When will we learn that God alone is Lord of the conscience, and that the moral machinery of the soul which is human being is beyond the reach of all legislation, either by the tumult or the few, and that the Almighty has left it a matter of choice, as seems to be taken for granted by all those who propose to legislate men into the kingdom of a given creed by pains and penalties, but it is a matter of evidence. Secular affairs have would be made of the political status of the Unitarians, if by legislation the memorialists succeeded in giving effect to the amendments of the preamble." Such a man as Channing was must take his place in the category of the condemned. You must consign Charles Francis Adams as our ambassador at the Court of St. James. Then Gerrit Smith, that noble man whose whole life has been one beautiful illustration of Christian benedictine, must, with his Hebrew brother, submit to the discrimination of this ecclesiastical tariff. Then Edward Everett, that great and brilliant man who, in review of his political career and his pro-slavery influence, is magnanimous enough to say poverty and persecution are the ban. Do you disclaim all this? Listen for a moment. No member of Congress, or of a State Legislature can take his seat, no attorney at law can practice in our courts of justice, no man can hold office at all unless he swears, or affirms. Even Baptists, who believed that the seventh day was still the Sabbath, because the law of Sinai was still unrepealed. These Judges would give their opinion that the plaintiff had done no harm. Jews, however, if the organ of the law are Presbyterians, believing that the first day is the Sabbath, and that it is the old Jewish Sabbath changed into a Christian one. Therefore, he enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives," &c. And then for the thumb-screws and the iron boot! Then for hand, and the inevitable Court of High Commission, and the Court of Star Chamber, and a recurrence of those scenes of blood, the history of which one would suppose would lead the descendants of the ecotch Presbyterians in the United States to think God every day of their lives that by our glorious and most Christian Constitution they are in no danger of the Sharpes and Lauderdales, who martyred their sainted fathers by the thousand. Brethren, the waves of religious persecution are as well as *flow*, in the just retributions of Heaven, for such folly and wickedness. And although under our *amended* Constitution, the Jews, the Unitarians and the Infidels would be the first to suffer, the next class to drink the bitter cup would be the very men who are so zealous now in seeking to make the contemplated change. In Scotland the Catholics, having at first the power, persecuted the Protestants in common. Then the Prelatists mounted the next wave, and overwhelmed the unhappy Presbyterians. Then the Presbyterians, in their turn came into power, and wreaked their vengeance on the Prelatists. Then the tide turned under James II, and the Presbyterians had again to bite the dust. Thus it was in England and all over Europe, till the earth was fattened with the blood of its inhabitants shed in the unholy cause of religious persecution. *So it would be in this country.* Even in this enlightened age there is no man, nor set of men, nor no church, great or small, that can be trusted with absolute dominion over the human conscience for a single hour. In the minority and powerless, the ecclesiastical or sectarian passion is as amiable and harmless as an unweaned cub. But invest it with *power*, and it becomes as ferocious and blood-thirsty as a Bengal tiger. Such is human nature in all ages and countries when diabolized by the sectarian spirit. This spirit is just as rampant and cruel in the United States as it ever was in the Old World. It reads all history with its eyes shut, and its unquenchable desire is to be Pope and King, both. If history teaches us anything clearly, it teaches us this lesson. And now that the American people, by the mercy of God, have this foul fiend chained and under their feet, let them keep it there.

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THE PULPIT.

Would it be Right to Incorporate Religious Dogmas Into the Constitution of the United States?

A SERMON

Delivered by request, at New Castle, Pennsylvania, by Rev. A. B. Bradford.

Text.—Romans 13:4.—"For he is the Minister of God to thee for good."

It is known to the public that during the last winter a Convention assembled in the city of Allegheny for the purpose of effecting a change in the Constitution of the United States, with the view of making the instrument itself and the people under it "Christian" in character. A short time since another Convention met in Philadelphia for the same object. After considerable discussion the following memorial to Congress was adopted, and it is now circulating among the people for their signatures:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:

We, citizens of the United States, respectfully ask your honorable bodies to adopt measures for amending the Constitution of the United States so as to read, in substance, as follows:

"We, the people of the United States, humbly acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all rightful authority in civil Government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, and His revealed will as of supreme authority, in order to constitute a Christian Government, and in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the inalienable rights and blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to ourselves, our posterity, and all the inhabitants of the land, to ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

And we further ask that such changes be introduced into the body of the Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to these amendments in the preamble.

Having been requested by a number of respectable citizens to give my views on this eminently *religious* question, I proceed to do so, premising that while I shall not impugn the motives of those whose project I oppose, I shall speak with entire freedom of the project itself.

The opinions and wishes expressed in the above memorial are confined chiefly to the class of Presbyterians whose seat of influence is in Western Pennsylvania. This section of country having been settled originally by Irish and Scotch-Irish people, is the home and stronghold of the Presbyterian element in the American Church. We have Reformed Presbyterians, or Old Side Covenanters, Associate Presbyterians, or New Side Covenanters, Associate Reformed Presbyterians, Old School Presbyterians and New School Presbyterians. The oldest of these sects is the first named, and from the descendants and representatives of the men, who at the Revolution Settlement in 1690, refused to acknowledge William and Mary as King and Queen of Great Britain, because they declined to subscribe the "Solemn League and Covenant," as their predecessors had done in the reign of Charles the First. Administer Confession of Faith, and retain in their creed the following article on the powers of civil magistrates and their duties:

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The Army.—A Washington letter says: "The belief prevails among Congressmen to a considerable extent that Hancock's corps is intended to become a part of the regular army, and there is much indignation in consequence. There is also an impression that efforts will be made to get the Veteran Reserve Corps into the regular army, and this also excites indignation in some quarters

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

ONE CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

(From the Independent.)

LAUS DEO!

(On hearing the bells ring for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery in the United States.)

It is done!
Clang of bell and roar of gun
Send the tidings up and down.
How the belfries rock and reel,
How the great guns, peal on peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!

Ring O bells!
Every stroke exulting tells
Of the burial-hour of crime.
Loud and long that all may hear,
Ring for every listening ear
Of Eternity and Time!

Let us kneel:
God's own voice is in that peal,
And this spot is holy ground.
God forgive us! What are we,
That our eyes this glory see,
That our ears have heard the sound!

For the Lord
On the whirlwind is abroad;
In the earthquake He hath spoken;
He has smitten with his thunder
The iron walls asunder,
And the gates of brass are broken!

Loud and long,
Lift the old exulting song;
Sing with Miriam by the sea:
He hath cast the mighty down;
Horse and rider sunk and drown;
He hath triumphed gloriously.

Did we dare
In our agony of prayer
Ask for more than He has done?
When was ever His right hand
Over any time or land
Stretched as now beneath the sun?

How they pale,
Ancient myth and song, and tale,
In this wonder of our days,
When the cruel rod of war
Blossoms white with righteous law,
And the wrath of man is praise!

Blotted out!
All within and all about
Shall a fresher life begin:
Freer breathe the universe
As it rolls its heavy curse
On the dead and buried sin!

It is done!
In the circuit of the sun
Shall the sound thereof go forth.
It shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a voice,
It shall belt with joy the earth!

Ring and swing
Bells of joy! on morning's wing
Send the song of praise abroad;
With a sound of broken chains
Tell the nations that He reigns
Who alone is Lord and God!

CITY MATTERS,

☞ For additional local see first page.

PUBLIC MEETING OF OIL DEALERS.—On Friday morning, a meeting of the leading oil merchants of this city was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, for the purpose of giving their views in reference to the proposed tax of six cents per gallon on crude petroleum. John B. Guthrie, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Chas. C. Burke was appointed Secretary. After the chairman had stated the object of the meeting, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to visit Washington, to act in conjunction with the committees appointed in the Eastern cities, and use their efforts to prevent the passage of any law taxing crude petroleum.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Jas. O'Hara, William Frew and R. W. Burke appointed as said committee.

A number of dispatches from other cities were read, and a resolution offered and adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Messrs. James O'Hara, Chas. Lockhart and J. F. Duncan were appointed such committee. The committee retired, and after a brief absence submitted a resolution in opposition to any tax on crude oil, which was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

NOT SUFFICIENT.—A cot emporary says that the present pay of the night police is sufficient to enable the Mayor to procure good and reliable men. Such is not the case, and we say it with all due deference to the gentlemen just selected for the ensuing year. As the police is now paid the watchmen receive no perquisites, and as their pay is only $1 75 per night—or about fifty dollars per month—it is a fair inference that *good* men cannot be procured at such rates. In ordinary time the present per diem would suffice to maintain a man's family; but as things now rate, watchmen are compelled to make half dozen of "coal boat trips" during the year or engage in some other "paying business" to enable them to make the "two ends meet." It is simply absurd to suppose that a first-class man will give his whole time to the night watch, with all its risks, to say nothing of the curses he earns, whether rightfully or wrongfully, and all for the paltry sum of $1 75 per day. One of the first duties of a man is to provide for his family, and he who can cypher it out that a man who, like John Rogers, has "nine small children and one at the breast," can live on $600 a year, has the advantage of us in the use of figures.

FATAL ACCIDENT—CORONER'S INQUEST.—About nine o'clock on Friday morning a German named John Hagenman was accidentally killed while at work in the Clinton Mill, in Monongahela borough. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and, from the facts developed it appears that one of the men employed about the mill had picked up a gun-barrel which was lying among some old scrap iron, which he filled with water. Noticing that the water did not flow through the tube, he threw it down. A short time after he came back, picked it up, and thrust the breech of it into the furnace, for the purpose of heating it to light a cigar, when it exploded almost instantly, the ball entering the head of the deceased, who was at the time engaged in piling iron a few feet from the furnace. The deceased was about sixty-three years of age. He has been engaged in the Clinton Mills for ten years, and has always borne a good character. Deceased leaves two small children to mourn his loss.

THE ALLEGHENY POLICE.—The difficulty between Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, and the Police Committee of the City Councils has not yet been adjusted, and the police force is without a Chief. The Police Committee met at the Mayor's office on Thursday night, when the Mayor proposed the name of Mr. David McKelvy, for the position of Chief of Police. The Committee refused to confirm the appointment, when the Mayor withdrew the name of Mr. McKelvy, and named William Elkin, a resident of the Fourth Ward. The committee also refused to ratify this nomination, giving as a reason that they were not satisfied that he was not a fit and competent man for the office. Further action was then postponed until Tuesday evening. The committee then named the nomination of James Elkin as Second Lieutenant of the Night Watch, and James Lynch as a member of the Day Police.

A NEW REGIMENT.—We learn that Colonel Wm. Sirwell, formerly of the 75th Pennsylvania volunteers, has been authorized to recruit a regiment of volunteer infantry, and that he has already met with fair success. Colonel Sirwell has a good record in the history of the present struggle, is a strict disciplinarian, and well versed in military science, and is, therefore, well qualified to lead brave men to battle. His headquarters are near the Soldiers' Rest, Liberty street.

ARRESTED.—The Allegheny police yesterday succeeded in apprehending Wesley Saunders, the colored man, who swindled Nancy Scott, his affianced bride, out of twenty dollars in money, and a watch valued at thirty-five dollars. From letters found in Saunder's possession, it appears that he is a resident of Toledo, Ohio, and has for some months been engaged in bringing substitutes from Canada to Ohio. He will have a hearing before Mayor Morrison this morning.

FALSE RETURNS.—Henry A. Weaver, Esq., United States Assessor of this District, had Louis Dressel of the Eighth Ward, before him yesterday on a charge of making fraudulent returns of the number of cattle slaughtered by him. The case is being investigated, and if Dressel is found guilty he will be made an example of, in order to deter others from similar offenses.

MCCLURE TOWNSHIP.—A communication having appeared in a city paper, signed "Taxpayers," cautioning the public against purchasing the bounty bonds issued by McClure township, has drawn forth a rejoiner, which will be found in our advertising columns. This township is fast filling its quota, and no difficulties should be placed in its way at this late date.

UNION SKATING CLUB.—This company was organized on Thursday by the election of the following Board of Directors: Messrs. J. N. Miller, P. R. Hill, D. P. Corwin, J. T. Stockdale, W. J. Kounts, C. H. Super, James Bown, J. L. Graham, and Samuel Riddle. John K. Shinn was elected Secretary and Treasurer. The President will be elected by the Directors.

BEING ERECTED.—Enough stock having already been subscribed to warrant the construction of the Monongahela Valley Telegraph line, from Monongahela city to Bellevernon, the contractors are busy at work, and the line will be put up within the coming month.

Mr. Joseph McCullough, one of the pilots of the Prima Donna, who was captured with Capt. Jos. Scotland and others of the crew, on the Cumberland, below Nashville, some time since, arrived at Cincinnati on Wednesday, from Fort Morgan, Alabama. Mr. McCullough, and the Captain and Clerk of the Prairie State, were exchanged by order of the rebel General Hood, but Captain Jos. Scott was retained. Mr. McCullough reports the venerable Captain Scott very ill when he left. He was suffering severely from rheumatism, boils and fever. Mr. McCullough says our men are kindly treated. He was compelled to march day and night, during cold weather, barefooted and bare headed, his only clothing being an under-shirt and pair of drawers. He has observed several of our men fall by the roadside from sheer exhaustion. As soon as they fell they were bayoneted by the rebels.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18-tsn

☞ CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States, have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints, yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption. Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due attention and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by Druggists everywhere. fe6 MWS

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used. Besides, it produces a perfect, natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
19 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct5-1y

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND AMERICAN ORGANS.

BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila,

PIANOS,

and

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS,

The best and cheapest instruments in the U. States. We have, also, pianos of other manufacturers, Sale & Co., Grovesteen & Co., Steinway & sons, Boardman & Gray, Dunham and others, all of which we will sell lower than any other establishment in the city.

WAMELINK & BARR,

Agents for Bradbury, N. Y., Schomacker & Co., etc., jan6 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

BEAUTIFUL

PRESENTATION BOOKS

ELEGANTLY BOUND FAMILY BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS & POCKET BIBLES,

in all the rich and elegant styles of binding,

1,000 PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, all styles and prices, now in store at the

Metropolitan Gift Book Store,

No. 63 FIFTH STREET.

OPPOSITE CONCERT HALL.

To those who are about making purchases for the Holidays, the GIFT BOOK STORE offers greater inducements than any other store in the State. Especially people residing at a distance, by sending for one of our large descriptive catalogues, can get a complete list of Books, Bibles and Photograph Albums at this establishment. All Book sold at publishers' rates, and a

HANDSOME PRESENT,

WORTH FROM 50c TO $100,

GIVEN WITH EACH BOOK SOLD.

The stock of Books, Bibles and Albums now in store is certainly immense. All styles of Family Bibles, ranging in price from $4 50 to $50; all styles of Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books; all styles of Photograph Albums in store, numbering over 1,000, and manufactured by first class houses, from the best materials, and are, without doubt, the A No. 1 Book of the trade, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, and vary in price from $1 to $50.

The METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE is certainly the place to buy your Holiday Books, as all Books are sold at the lowest publishers' rates, and some handsome present, worth from 50c to $100, accompanies each Book sold. Buy your Books at the

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE,

and get a gift. Catalogues mailed to any address upon application.

W. L. FOSTER & CO.

dal7eod

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High streets, (opp. Court House,)

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.

Lands and interest on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plats of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly. jan15-im-eod-TuThdSat

DRIED PEACHES—

100 bbls. new crop, quarters, unpared.

50 bbls. prime, pared.

For sale by JOHN D. TUSTIN,

jan6-im-eod] No. 15 South Front st., Philadelphia

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 23d day of February 1865, at 2 o'clock, p. m., a lot of ground, situate in the First Ward of the city of Allegheny, fronting 44 feet on Robinson street, and extending back along Gerry street 120 feet, on which are erected two two-storied Brick Houses. Terms made known at sale. By order of

WM. J. ALEXANDER, Executor,
and
M. J. RIDDLE, Executrix,
Of D. B. F. Biddle, deceased.

For further information, inquire of John Dwyer, Alderman, office on corner of Lacock and Federal street, Allegheny, or of J. S. & A. F. Morrison, Attorneys at Law, No. 131 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. fe6-6eod

FOR SALE—8 BULLET MACHINES, 2 Slide Machines, 4 large Iron Kettles, a lot of Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Belting, Bullet Moulds, Lead Ladles, Platform Scales and Vice, Chisels, and a variety of other tools. Apply to JOHN DYKE, at C. Coleman's Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny. fe7-6t-eod

SELECT EVENING CLASS.

Mr. M. A. NEWELL will open a class for the instruction of a limited number of young men on the 15th of February. For terms, apply at

fe7-3t-e-d No 191 PENN STREET.

FIFTY ACRES ON PIT HOLE—

About three miles above the

300 Barrel Flowing Well,

Just struck on the Holmden Farm. Price, $20,000. Also, other desirable property. For sale by

SIMONDS, LUTTON & CO.,
ja26-3w-eod Real Estate Agents, Titusville, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

An Engine having 8 inch cylinder and 20-inch stroke, with boiler, &c., in complete running order, suitable for Oil purposes. Also, a lot of 2 and 3-inch maple lumber. Inquire at Bellows Factory of

J. S. & S. MAXWELL & CO.,
fe8-Reod 177 Jackson st., Allegheny city.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the above Company will be held at the "Peoples' Exchange," Wilkins' Hall, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, February 20th, 1865, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of Organization, adoption of By-Laws, Election of Officers, and for the purposes authorised and more particularly specified in an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing Mining and Quarrying purposes," approved the 18th of July, 1863, which requires this three week's notice to be given.

A. M. MARSHALL, President.
W. HAMILTON, Secretary. ja28 3w

TO BUILDERS.—SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th February, for Stone-work, Brick-work and Carpenter-work of additions to be made to the buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont, according to plans and specifications of the work, now to be seen at the office of J. W. Kerr, Architect, No. 28 St. Clair street, where all requisite information will be given.

JOHN BISSELL,
ISAAC JONES,
JAS. McCANDLESS,
CALVIN ADAMS,
R. MILLER, Jr.,
Building Committee.

Pittsburgh, February 4th, 1865. fe6 6t

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS

JACOB S. PRICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

TILE AND FURNACE LINING.

GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.
se24-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which is a natural condition, would be almost insendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters! Let all such call at 228 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Last night of the world renowned Tragedian and Comedian, McKEAN BUCHANAN, who will appear as Rolla and Rob Roy.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the popular play in three acts, entitled

P ZARRO; OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA.

Rolla.....McKean Buchanan.
Dance.....Miss Jennie.
Dance.....Miss Sylvester.

To conclude with the musical drama of

ROB ROY.

Rob Roy.....McKean Buchanan.
Monday, Mr. C. Couldock and his daughter.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

SATAURDAY NIGHT.—MAMMOTH SHOW TONIGHT.

The great star company, consisting of

30, 30, 30,

Performers in a brilliant and original programme.

Laughable Negro Acts,
Beautiful Dances,
Gymnastic Performances.

To conclude with
THE BLACK COOPER.

Simon.....Johnny Hart.
Monday, a great bill.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Libertystreet.

MONDAY NIGHT.

First appearance in this city of

ELLA AND MARY WEBNER.

And of the only feminine Clog Dancers in the world, the

PORTER SISTERS.

First appearance of the great

DAN MOLT.

First appearance of the charming

LOUISE ROULETTE.

New Farces, Ballets, Songs and Negro acts to-night

CONCERT HALL.

POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 14th and 15th.

The ORIGINAL and ONLY

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

TWENTY ESTABLISHED ARTISTS in the Ethiopian Profession, and the world renowned Comedian,

GEORGE CHRISTY.

J. W. RAYNOR, - - - MANAGER.

The resources of the Christy's are superior to any Minstrel organization in existence, which enable them to present in a superb manner all the Humors and Oddities of Plantation Life, in all its Branches. Original and Mirthful Pieces.

All the great Farces, Extravaganzas, Burlesques, &c., &c., &c., in which have made the name of Christy's Minstrels as familiar as household words, will be produced during the engagement here.

Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

fe6-6t J. H. BURRIDGE, Agent.

MASONIC HALL,

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 15th,

And three following nights.

Artemus Ward among the Mormons,

And Overland Trip from California and Salt Lake City. Illustrated with Colossal Paintings of Mormon Homes and Mormon People. Art of which will be conversationally described by the great Humorist,

ARTEMUS WARD.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cts. Office open for the sale of tickets on the day of exhibition, from 10 until 5 o'clock.

Matinee on Saturday, at 2½ p. m. Tickets 25 cents to all parts of the house. fe6-3t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in Allegheny, Alleghany and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders as above. Connected by 'phone rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jan6 3y

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 28th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,

upon the Capital Stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February inst., to stockholders of record, at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Transfer Agent, Mill st., Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. National Min. Co.

ja16-4w

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with ROLLED PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Couplings, Cast Iron Bands and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

FULTON FOUNDRY,

OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

ja5-3m

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions

IRA B. McVAY, Treasurer.

ja26-1f

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM IMPROVED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Are Simple, Reliable and Perfect.

There is no machine in the world that can do the variety of work or give such thorough going satisfaction. These machines will hem, frill, quilt, bind, tuck, plait, gather, cord and braid without previous basting. It will sew the heaviest and thickest cloth with a light strong elastic seam, as durable as the fabric itself. It will sew the thinnest cambric, Swiss muslin, lawn, &c. with equal facility.

Send for a Circular, with samples of sewing, or call at the Salesroom,

No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe6

MAPS OF THE OIL REGIONS.

Maps of the Oil District of Ohio.

Maps of the Oil District of West Virginia.

Maps of the Oil District of Venango Co.

Maps of the Oil District of Oil Creek, Pa.

The latest editions for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

de6 corner of Wood and Third streets.

REFINED SUGARS.

60 bbls. Refined Sugars, Granulated, Powdered, etc. For sale by CHAS. H. RUSH & CO.,
ja26 141 Water street.

SHINGLES—

100,000 for sale by
ja25 McCLUGAN & McEWEN.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

HUGUS & HACKE

Have Determined

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION, FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1 75, for $1 25. FRENCH MERINO, worth $2 50, for $1 75. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $3 00 for $2 00. SUPERFINE 4-4 WOOL DE LAINES worth $1 75, for $1 25. A GREAT BARGAIN. MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1 50, for $1 00; MERINO PLAIDS, sold at $2 00, for $1 50; POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at $1 75 and $2 50, for $1 25 and $1 75; BEAUTIFUL STYLES DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $2 00 to $1 37½.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW REPS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, COBURGS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY, SELLING AT A FABULOUS REDUCTION. BALMORAL SKIRTS, THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED, from $1 00 to $10 00. NEWEST STYLES DOUBLE SHAWLS, sold at $16 00, REDUCED TO $10 00. THESE ARE THE LARGEST AND FINEST MANUFACTURED.

REAL WOOL AND SILK BROCHE SHAWLS, for $5, worth $10 00.

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE A. K. GOODS AT COST. PURCHASERS MAY RELY ON THESE GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Cor. Market and Fifth.

ja17-1m

CLOSING OUT SALE OF WINTER GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

EMPRESS CLOTH selling at	$1 50,	sold at $1 00
Do. " "	1 75,	" 1 50
FRENCH MERINOS,	$1 75,	sold at $1 25
Do. "	2 00,	" 1 50
PLAID MOHAIR,	75,	" 1 12
PLAID WOOL SHAWLS	10 00,	" 15 00
Do. do.	11 00,	" 17 00
CLOAKS,	12 00,	" 18 00
Do.	14 00,	" 20 00

SUMMER DRESS GOODS at last year's prices.

A lot of soiled HOOP SKIRTS closing out cheap.

ja30

GREAT BARGAINS

IN NEW

DRY GOODS,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

ALL BEST PRINTS 11 cents.

FAST COLORS at 25 cents.

BROWN MUSLINS 25 cents.

BLEACH MUSLINS 25 cents.

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS, selling at a tremendous reduction.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING.

fe6

THE VERY LATEST

AND

Lowest Prices for

of the

DRUG STORE.

Corner Fourth and Market streets.

The location is good; the Store neatly fitted up, and the trade well established. Sales last year exceeded $60,000. The party with $10,000 capital, no better chance can be offered.

Enquire on the premises.

JAMES McCABE.

jan10 tf

FOR SALE—

AN OIL LOT,

in the town of Glasgow, at Smith's Ferry, 35 by about 150 feet. Three comfortable dwellings, and an unfinished oil well on the premises. Also, Engine and Boiler, with boring tools, and sheds, &c. Price very low. Inquire of N. NELSON, Esq.,
Fifth street, near Grant.

FOR SALE—

A two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, wash house and stable, situated on the south avenue, First Ward, Allegheny city. Lot 22 feet front by 150 feet deep, with a fine assortment of shrubbery and choice trees. Gas and water in the house. For further information, as to terms, &c., enquire on the premises.

R. M. BOLES.

jan24-tf

TO LET—

A comfortable two story BRICK DWELLING, situated on O'Hara street, containing six rooms with finished attic. Inquire of

JAMES McCABE.

jan24 No. 211 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—

Six five acre Lots and one eighteen acre Lot, with a good apple orchard of about fifty good bearing trees on, just beyond Wilkinsburg. These lots all front on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Turtle Creek Station on the eighteen acre lot, which will make the above lots very desirable for country residences. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN GRAZIER, Water and 136 First street, Pittsburgh. Ja 3-1m

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will sell cheap—one weighing about 4 tons, also on weighing about 2½ tons.

COLEMAN, GERMAN & CO.,
Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

sa13-tf

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 225 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to

MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late GEN. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of fine land beautifully timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing, also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, 30 miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19tf

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms,

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Potteville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for 7 rails, 25, 30, 32, 40, 45, 56 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia Patterns, 4 pounds to the yard. n7

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STRE

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

BAROMETERS

FOR THE TRADE AND PEOPLE.

from $6 50 to $50 each at G. K. SHAW'S
Pocketful Opticians, 58 Fifth st.

NOTICE—

INTEREST ON 7-30 U. S. LOAN.

Holders of 7-30 U. S. Treasury Loan can now obtain cash for the Coupons due February 15th, 1865, (free of all charge, by presenting them at the Fourth National Bank, U. S. Government Depository, No. 55 Market street.

S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

jan24-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT

VALUABLE OIL LANDS

FOR SALE.

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES on the Muskingum River near McConnellsville. Supposed to be one of the best tracts of Oil Land in the Muskingum Valley. For particulars, inquire of

ROBERT WRAY, JR.,
fe6-7t No. 4 Hand street.

FOR SALE—

A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS,

in Lawrenceville. Terms easy. Inquire at the ROSS HOUSE, 302 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK TENEMENTS on Cherry Alley, between Second and Third streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. Will be sold separately or together. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN,
fe6-1m 137 Fourth street.

COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE.—A large FRAME COTTAGE BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, with twelve Rooms and two acres of ground, handsomely improved.

Also, a Brick Cottage, with seven rooms and one acre of ground. Located at Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Very Respectfully,

WM. M. SHINN,
fe6-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE on Coal Hill, late the residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson, deceased, conveniently constructed and beautifully located, commanding a splendid view of the rivers and the two cities.

Also, a two story brick dwelling on Second street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, a vacant lot in Allegheny City, fronting twenty-two feet on James street by one hundred feet deep to Monad Alley, being lot No 3 in Cassell's Plan. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN,
fe6-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.

We are authorized to sell the lot, situated on the East side of Gordon street, at its intersection with the Pennsylvania Canal, in the Fourth Ward Allegheny City, on which there are

FOUR BRICK HOUSES,

two of which are three-story, containing five rooms each, and two are two-story, containing four rooms each. Will be sold CHEAP, or

TRADED FOR GOOD OIL STOCKS.

STEEL & BAILEY,
fe2 Wilkins Hall.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale, on Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the following piece of ground adjoining the Borough of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, being No. 94, in the plan of lots laid out by the Ex. Rev. Mills O'Connor, near the Borough afore said, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the line dividing property of J. Dunlavy, thence running along said coal road to the place of beginning—both of the same lot or piece of ground which August Reinhardt, Administrator of Abram S. Reigle, by his deed dated August 9th, A. D. 1858, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, in Deed Book, page 224, granted and conveyed unto Henry Schweitzer.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Administrator of Henry Schweitzer, deceased.
AUGUST AMMON.
HAMPTON & MORLAND, Attorneys for Adm'r.
ja3-1m

FOR SALE.

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, with one equare of the Court House, each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as saloons, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Inquire of

S. & B. W. GILL,
No. 52 Fifth street, or
D. C. JONES,
No. 70 Second street.

jan4-tf

FOR SALE—

The House and Lot now occupied by the undersigned, finely situated on the Butler Plankroad, near the Allegheny city line. Size of Lot 50 by 175 feet. The House is a substantially built two-story double Brick House, containing seven rooms, hall and finished garret, with all modern improvements, as bath room, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, &c., all in the best order. Possession can be given immediately. For further particulars inquire of

C. GROETZINGER, Sr.,
at the Tannery of C. Groetzinger & Sons,
jan27 2w Duquesne Borough.

FOR SALE—

THE TWO BRICK DWELLINGS, situated on the north side of the Diamond, Allegheny, each containing seven rooms and two stories high, with finished attic; first story basement. For price and terms inquire of

R. S. SMITH,
jan27-tf at the office of the Union Banking Co.

$5,000

Flushing Valley Steam Flouring and Saw Mill for sale.

This well known Business stand, situate in Flushing Valley, Belmont county, Ohio, 5 miles West of St. Clairsville, and 20 from Wheeling, is now offer ed for sale. The Mill is of the first class, and has all necessary machinery, three dwelling houses stable, 12 acres of land, and a never-failing stream of water in good order. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

C. S. HAIES,
Butler street, Lawrenceville.
jan26

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 21st day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale, on the 6th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, in Elizabeth township, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Elizabeth township, county of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, corner of land of John Shaffer, and land of Ezekiel Job and others, or William Samuels, south 96 degrees, west 100 perches to a post; thence by lands of the heirs of John Mendenhall, deceased, south 3½ degrees, east 39 perches, to a mulberry; thence north 75½, west 64 perches, to a white oak; thence south 3½ degrees, east 39 perches, to a post; thence south 19½, east 18 perches, to the white oak at the place of beginning, containing sixteen acres and five perches, strict measure, and being the same tract of ground which John Gamble and Sarah, his wife, by deed dated and conveyed unto Elijah Long.

Terms to be made known on the day of the sale.

JESSE LONG,
SILAS LONG,
Administrators of Elijah Long, deceased.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Att'ys for Administrators.

ja24-4w

FOR SALE—

On account of ill health, the

Good Will, Lease, Fixtures and Stock

of the

DRUG STORE,

Corner Fourth and Market streets.

The location is good; the Store neatly fitted up, and the trade well established. Sales last year exceeded $60,000. The party with $10,000 capital, no better chance can be offered.

Enquire on the premises.

JAMES McCABE.

ja10 tf

FOR SALE—

AN OIL LOT,

in the town of Glasgow, at Smith's Ferry, 35 by about 150 feet. Three comfortable dwellings, and an unfinished oil well on the premises. Also, Engine and Boiler, with boring tools, and sheds, &c. Price very low. Inquire of N. NELSON, Esq.,
Fifth street, near Grant.

FOR SALE—

A two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, wash house and stable, situated on the south avenue, First Ward, Allegheny city. Lot 22 feet front by 150 feet deep, with a fine assortment of shrubbery and choice trees. G

N, HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Buy and sell on market rates—

U. S. 7 per cent. 5-20 Bonds
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

G. A. ENDLEY, Pres. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 10, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 5-20s, coupon off	103 00	104 00
do coupon on	106 75	109 87
Do. Certificates	97 00	.....
Gold	208 00	.....
Allegheny County 6's	.....	98 00
Citizens Bank	85 50	.....
Third National	118 50	.....
Manchester Savings	.....	50 00
Lucesco	.....	23 00
Phillips	3 00	4 00
Elderado	1 75	2 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	5 00	5 37
Cherry Run Central	2 10	2 30
Merchants'	48	60
Ritchie	95	.....
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	.....	1 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	2 05
Paxton	.....	2 10
Rose	.....	1 85
Duck Creek	.....	30
Warren and Venango	1 85	.....
Banner	.....	1 00
Mingo Coal	.....	15 25

The only sale at the Pittsburgh Board this morning was 200 5 20s at $109 75.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

The market has become duller. Curtin, 14 to 15; Caldwell, 6¾ to 6; Densmore, 6 to 6¼; Dalzell, 8¾ to 8¾; Eldorado, 8¾ to 8¾; Maple Shade, 24 to 25; St. Nicholas, 4.

FRIDAY, February 10.

—The transactions on 'Change this evening foot up about twelve thousand shares of oil stocks. There was a slight decline in the price of some of the recently active ones on the list, but not sufficient to indicate a permanent decline. The sickly condition of the Philadelphia market had a bad effect here upon the Oil Creek and Cherry Run stock to-night. A great deal of it has been offered there during the week, and there not being sufficient tone in that market to sustain the price of any good stocks, it sold there at a decline. The following are the sales made this evening:

450 shares Central Basin 1 00
200 do Cherry Run Central 2 20
200 do do do 2 20
200 do do do 2 20
100 do do do 2 20
200 do Cherry Run & Wood Farm 1 00
300 do do do 1 00
500 do McAboy Cherry Run 1 00
100 do Phillips 3 50
100 do do 3 50
100 do do 3 50
100 do do 3 50
100 do do 3 55
200 do do 3 62½
200 Pittsburgh & Philadelphia 2 76
2,000 Ritchie 1 00
1,000 do 1 00
1,000 do 1 00
500 do 1 00
100 do 1 00
100 Tarr, Story & Cherry Run 1 06
100 do do 1 06
200 do do 1 07
1,000 do do 1 07
200 do do 1 08
400 do do 1 08
50 Western Pennsylvania 2 94
50 do do 2 90
100 Oil Creek and Cherry Run 5 00
100 do do 5 00
300 Cherry Run and Pittsburgh 1 90
100 Oil Creek and Cherry Run 5 06
100 do do 5 05
300 Tarr, Story & Cherry Run 1 10
250 Pit Hole 98
50 do 98
500 Western Pennsylvania 2 98
150 do do 2 98

The following are the closing quotations, or the "bids" and "offerings":

	Bid.	Asked.
Mingo Coal	.....	15 25
Coal Bluffs Mining Co	1 00	1 25
Acme Oil	.....	01
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	.....	10 00
Banner	75	.....
Blunt Farm & Ohio Pe	1 75	.....
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 45	1 55
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	98	99
Culbertson's Run	1 75	1 90
Dalzell	8 50	8 62½
Duck Creek	25 00	27 50
Etna Oil & Mining	.....	80
Eldorado	1 65	1 74
Federal	1 20	1 87½
Fleming & Blood	3 80	3 50
Horse Neck	91	95
Lincoln Oil and Mining	90	1 25
Merchants'	46	54
Mono gahela Pioneer	.....	1 00
National Refining and Storing	.....	10 20
New York and West Virginia	.....	2 50
Nonpariel	.....	5 00
Onio Valley	1 35	1 38
Oil Basin, of Pella	9 00	10 25
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	5 05	5 25
Phillips	.....	3 50
Ravenue	.....	1 50
Rose	1 85	1 60
Rynd Farm	.....	5 00
Shirk Farm	.....	50
Stella	55	70
Tarr Petroleum, of N. Y	3 75	4 00
Union Lubric	90	1 00
Western Pennsylvania	2 98	.....

—The spasmodic movements recently developed in the eastern stock market are attributed to various circumstances. First, the ease in money and the cessation of the peace rumors have given more stability to financial affairs generally. Secondly, the opinion prevails that the most sound and stable dividend-paying railroad shares have been unduly depressed. For this downward movement several causes are assigned. With the approaching close of the war, it has been argued by many that all prices will go suddenly down to a specie basis, and that railroad shares will sell at prices approximating to those of 1861. Moreover, the net earnings of the roads are less adequate to pay dividends, as the expenses of operation are very much enhanced. These gloomy views of the future prospects of our railroads are not, however, universally held. There are persons who urge that, as the termination of the war will open to our industry and commerce once more the impoverished but fertile South, a stimulus will be given to our internal trade, and a million of men being at once set free from unproductive pursuits, there will be an increase of business rather than a falling off, and the transition from war to peace may thus be made with few, if any, of those severe financial convulsions which, in other countries less happily circumstanced, and possessed of fewer recuperative powers, have often attended the close of a vast military struggle, and the returns of industry and capital to their old and peaceful channels. The latter of these opinions seems to be greatly gaining power in Wall street, and the consequence is that the panic which has so long raged in the stock market, has been succeeded by a steady and intermittent, though not very lively, upward movement in prices.

—The New York *Post* remarks as follows:

"Another serious inflation of the currency is expected from the issue of small notes by the national banks. These small notes are preparing. They were authorized by the recent tax law, and their issues will inflate the prices of gold, merchandise and other commodities much more than the same number of larger denominations. Congress, it is urged, should forbid their issue, as the prevention of inflation can supply all the small notes required for business. For inflation from government issues of currency there is the excuse that the Treasury gets the benefit of the issue, but there is no excuse for the mischievous over issue of national bank notes, the profits of which go into the pockets of private individuals, who are thus permitted to borrow money without interest, while this privilege has just been denied to Government by Congress, notwithstanding the pressing want of funds to pay the public creditors."

—Mr. Morrill's proposition to tax sales as an experiment is much approved, and the only regret expressed is that he did not advocate a higher rate, and urge its passage at once. The recommendation

"Provides that after next April there shall be levied on all sales of produce and merchandise and all other articles, including all personal property (but not including bullion or coin, nor securities, evidences of debt, nor sales at auction), one half of one per centum, where the amount of sales exceeds fifty dollars in any one month; the amount of sales to be returned by the vender monthly, in the manner and at the time prescribed by law for the returns of manufacturers; and all the provisions of the existing Internal Revenue Act relating to the assessment and collection and enforcement of the law pertaining to manufacturers are to be applied to sales of produce and merchandise; this amended section to remain in force for one year, during which no person who shall be required to pay the tax enforced by this section shall be required to pay an additional license, tax or duty where the rate is graduated under existing law by the amount of sales or receipts."

This mode of taxation recommends itself alike by its simplicity, its thoroughness, and its equity. It taxes the ability to consume, and this falls upon all alike. It comes home to every voter, and forces the humblest citizen to contribute to the payment of the war expenses, authorized by the votes of the taxed. At present, too many people are exempted, and too many exempt themselves by a protest little short of perjury. A tax upon sales thoroughly collected would do more to supply the Treasury than any "special war tax" levied upon the few who will confess to having made large profits or to possess large incomes.

—The most active oil stock at the Baltimore Stock Board, is the Pennsylvania Oil Company, which has advanced within a fortnight from $1 10 to $2 45. About 7,000 shares changed hands on Wednesday.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, February 11, 1865.

BUSINESS.—The market remains quiet and inactive, the demand for the leading articles being very limited. This, however, is generally the case when our rivers are closed with ice; besides, the railroads at present are so crowded with through business that only a small space was left for Pittsburghers to secure supplies. The weather is again moderating. Whether we shall have our rivers open during the coming week remains to be seen. There were no arrivals or departures since our last. Most of the boats at the landing have their cargoes on board and are ready to take their departure as soon as the ice will permit. Among the loaded steamers are the Golden Era, for Portsmouth; Kenton, Yorktown, Argonaut and Guidon, for Cincinnati; Olive, Columbia and W. H. Osborn, for St. Louis; Pilgrim and Armadilla, for Nashville. It would be safe to state that there will be no departures this week. Among the transactions we note the following:

LINSEED OIL—The market was steady. We note sales of 50 bbls at $1 53.

LARD OIL—The demand was moderate; sales of 10 bbls No. 1, at $2 65@2 08 ₩ gall.

SEEDS—The market was steady, but not very active; sales of 10 bush clover, from store, at $16; sales 15 do, first hands, at $14 50.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair local demand; among the sales were 25 boxes English dairy, at 23c; 30 do, Western Reserve, at 20@23c.

HAY—The market presented no change worthy of special notice; at the scales 7 loads were disposed of at $38@42 ₩ ton; sales of 4 cars baled, at $38.

FLOUR—The market remains quiet, with a fair trade demand; the receipts for some days were limited; the market appeared more firm; the demand was altogether for the better grades; among the sales were; Extra family, 200 bbls, at 10 87½@10 do, at $10 80; 50 bbls, from spring wheat, at $10 50; 75 do, from choice winter wheat, at $11 00.

APPLES—The supply on hand at present is not large; we note sales of 75 bbls, at $5 50@4.

COFFEE—The market was quiet; sales of 10 sks Rio, at 45c.

EGGS—The market was firm, the demand being in advance of the supply; sales of 4 bbls at 36@38c.

BUTTER—The demand is improving, prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of 5 bbls fresh roll at 45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—This article appears to be declined. Among the sales were 25 bbls at $1 ₩ cwt.

CIDER—The sales yesterday were liberal, amounting to 50 bbls at $8@8 50 ₩ bbl.

FEED—The market was steady, with sales at the following prices: Middlings, $2 60 ₩ cwt; Seconds, $2 ₩ cwt.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The sales were principally to meet the wants of the home trade, the sales of 600 bushels at 88c., and 100 bushels at 87c. Wheat—The offerings were small at $2 10 for red; $2 15@2 20 for white, ₩ bushel. Corn found ready purchasers at $1 35 ₩ bushel. Rye easy dull at $1 50 for spring, and $1 60 for fall ₩ bushel.

BACON—The market was steady with a fair local demand at 21c. for Shoulders; 22½c. for ribbed Sides; 25c. for clear, and 24c. for sugar cured Hams.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, Feb. 9, 1865.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 40	to	1 50	"
" Oxalic	70	to	75	"
" Muriatic	1 65	to	1 70	"
Alcohol 85 @ 0	4 55	to	4 60	gal.
" 98 @ 0	4 60	to	4 65	"
Aloes, Cape	20	to	25	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 75	"
Ammonia Carb	40	to	45	"
" Aqua, 16°	16	to	18	"
Annotta	70	to	75	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	13	lb
" Pearl	14	to	15	"
"	8½	to	9	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 40	to	1 50	gal.
Bay Rum	6 25	to	6 50	"
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 75	to	2 85	lb.
" " Pale	75	to	90	"
" " Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	8	to	11	"
" " German	9	to	11	"
" " E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass, U. S. P	1 10	to	1 15	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	24	"
Borax, Refined	50	to	58	"
Brimstone Roll	7½	to	8½	"
" Flour Sulphur	11	to	12	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 35	"
" English	2 90	to	3 00	"
Camphor Refined	1 55	to	1 60	"
Cantharides	2 50	to	2 60	"
Cassia in Mats	1 12	to	1 18	"
Chamomiles, German	65	to	70	"
" Roman	35	to	65	"
Chloroform	2 85	to	2 90	"
Cloves	65	to	70	"
Cochineal	2 30	to	2 50	"
Concentrated Lye	11 50	to	12 50	case
Copperas	9 00	to	9 50	lb.
Cream Tartar	60	to	90	"
Cubebs	1 00	to	1 10	"
Cudbear	45	to	75	"
Dextrine	8 62½	to	8 87½	"
Elixir Vitriol	85	to	97	"
Epsom Salts	3 00	to	3 50	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	93	to	97	"
" Sulphuric	1 50	to	1 60	"
Extract Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Liquorice Calabria	55	to	65	"
" Italian	75	to	78	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6½	"
Galls Aleppo	1 27	to	1 30	"
Gum Arabic, Sorts	75	to	78	"
" White	90	to	1 10	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Spanish	1 00	to	1 20	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	1 65	to	1 75	"
Indigo Manilla	1 90	to	2 10	"
" Spanish fine	2 00	to	2 20	"
Iodine Resublimed	9 00	to	9 50	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 70	to	1 75	"
Madder	21	to	24	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 65	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	65	to	68	"
Manna S F	1 70	to	1 75	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 25	to	11 50	₩ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 20	to	2 30	lb.
Oil Bergamot	5 25	to	14 00	"
" Cassia	4 00	to	4 25	gall
" Cinnamon	8 25	to	8 50	lb
" Cloves	7 25	to	7 50	"
" Cod Liver	3 75	to	4 00	gall
" Lemon	8 00	to	8 50	₩lb.
" Lard, Clif	2 10	to	2 15	gall
" " Original	2 15	to	2 18	"
" Linseed	1 63	to	1 70	"
" Neatsfoot	1 70	to	1 75	"
" Olive	5 00	to	5 10	"
" " Quarts	9 25	to	16 00	₩ doz
" " Pints	6 50	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	2 50	lb
" Peppermint	6 75	to	7 25	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 50	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Spermaceti	3 25	to	3 50	gall.
" Tanner	1 50	to	1 75	"
" Whale W B	2 00	to	2 10	"
" " Straw	1 75	to	1 80	"
Opium, Turkey	16 00	to	18 00	"
Pepper, Black	50	to	53	"
Pepper African Cayenne	73	to	75	"
Phosphorus	2 75	to	2 90	"
Plaster Paris, calc'd	5 00	to	5 50	bbl.
Potass Bi chromate	35	to	38	lb.
" Chlorate	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Iodid	7 00	to	7 50	"
" Prussiate yellow	70	to	75	"
" " red	1 60	to	1 65	"
Precipitate Red	2 40	to	2 50	"
" White	3 00	to	3 10	"
Putty	7½	to	8	"
Quinine Sulph	3 75	to	3 75	oz.
Rosin (bbl or 280 lbs)	6 00	to	32 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	22	to	25	lb.
" Ginger, Jamaica	43	to	48	"
" "	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	7 10	to	7 50	"
" Jalap	3 90	to	4 00	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 75	to	4 75	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	60	to	65	"
" Senega	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	25	to	30	"
" Epsom	6½	to	7½	"
" Soda	2	to	2½	"
Seed, Anise	22	to	25	"
" Canary	10 50	to	11 00	bus.
" Cardamom	4 25	to	5 00	lb.
" Flaxg (new)	4 70	to	5 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" East India	20	to	25	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11	to	12	"
Soda Caustic	13½	to	14	"
Soap Castile	30	to	33	"
" White	41	to	47	"
Starch	9½	to	10½	"
Sugar Lead, white	11	to	12	"
Sugar Lead, brown	11	to	12	"
Tannin	55	to	58	oz.
Terra Japonica	15	to	16	lb
Turpentine, Spirits	2 35	to	2 50	gall.
Turmeric	30	to	35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 75	to	7 00	gall.
" Demar	1 75	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 50	"
Venitian Red	6½	to	7½	lb.
White Lead Pure	19	to	20	"
" " Fancy B'ds	9	to	18	"
White " Dry	19	to	20	"
Red " Dry	17	to	20	"
Whiting	4½	to	5	"
Litharge	19	to	20	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14	"
" In Oil	13	to	16	"
" " French	17	to	18	"

Hogs in Milwaukee.

The delivery of dressed hogs by railroad for the past week and from October first to date during seven years, compare as follows:

	No. Hogs.
For week	9:6
Previously	54,442
Total	55,348
In 1863-4	82,758
In 1862-3	97,194
In 1861-2	54,782
In 1860-1	40,9.5
In 1859-0	49,624
In 1858-9	32,987

Receipt of hogs, live and dressed for the past week, and since October first, during three years, compare as follows:

	No. Hogs.
Receipts of live for week	.....
do dressed for week	9:6
Total live and dressed	996
Previously	95 628
Total for season 1864-5	96,624
do do 1863-4	120,976
do do 1862-3	145,035

Toledo Market.

February 9.

In our market yesterday afternoon there was a moderate degree of activity in Flour, and 250 bbls changed hands. Wheat advanced 1c. Corn was quiet. Oats were held above buyers' views. Other grades dull and nominal.

Flour—Sale 275 bbls at at $9 50@9 90.

Wheat—sales 375 bush Amber Michigan at $1 80; 350 bush do at at 90; 600 bush No. 2 Red at $1 80.

Corn—Quiet and unchanged.

Oats—held at 75c, without buyers.

Rye—$1 20.

Barley—Spring, $1 46; Winter $1 50.

Seeds—Clover, $13 for 60 lbs; Timothy, $4 75@5 00; Flax, $2 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, February 11, 1865.

BUSINESS—The sales of the week have been very limited, for the best of all reasons there were no stocks to operate with. The Allegheny river has been closed so long, stocks have been reduced to a few hundred barrels. As a general thing prices were nominal. The only Crude in this market is held by refiners. This state of things will undergo no change until the resumption of trade to Oil City takes place; when that will be we have no means of ascertaining. There is plenty of oil waiting to be shipped. There it will have to wait until we have both rain and warm weather. From Oil City we learn that the market was firm, with plenty of buyers at the late advance of prices, but they furnish no criterion for the trade when the river opens. The only transactions reported were the following:

CRUDE OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, a few hundred barrels being all that remains in this vicinity. The only sales were by refiners of 130 bbls at 55c, packages returned, and 50 bbls do at 40c, packages included.

REFINED OIL—The market was quiet, and prices were nominally the same. Sales of 50 bbls free, at 54c, and 50 do at 53c. Bonded was held at 63@64c.

BENZOLE—The market was dull. Sales of 25 bbls Free, at 42c per gallon.

RESIDUUM—The supply on hand being limited, holders were firm at $8 per barrel.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & F, 10 barrels refined, for Pittsburgh.

Forsythe Bros & Co, 60 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

W P Logan, 51 barrels crude, for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Company, 51 barrels benzine, for Boston.

North American Company, 142 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, February 11, 1865.

The Iron and Nail market has been inactive The demand being principally for small lots, prices have undergone a change. The rates were:

FLAT BAR. ₩ lb

1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7¾
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¾
2 to 6, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1¾ by ⅜ inch	8

HORSE SHOE. ₩ lb

⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	8½

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¾ to 5-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¾ and 3-16 inch	8
1 to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
½ to ¾, by ¾ and 3-16 inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 6 inch	8½
1¾ and 2	8½
1¼ and 1½	8½
1 and ⅛	9
⅞ inch	10½
¾ inch	11
⅝ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
1 to 2¾ inch	7½	⅝ and 9-16 inch	8
⅞ to 2¾	7¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8½
¾ and ⅞	8	½ and 7-16 inch	8½
⅝ to 1 inch	8½	½ inch	8½
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11
		OVAL IRON.	
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¾	⅝ inch	8½
¾ and 1 inch	8	½ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8	⅝ inch	8½
¾ and 1 inch	8½	½ inch	9
WAGON BOX IRON.			9½

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	8¾
" 18 to 21	9
" 20 and 25	9¼
" 27	9¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₩ lb extra

SCROLLS.

8-16, ¾ and 5-16 inch thick	9

Over 80 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ⅛ to ¼ inch	8
1¼ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¾ inch	9

Juniata iron 2½cts ₩ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8¼

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	15

NAILS.

	₩ keg		₩ keg
1st to 6od Nails	8 12½	3d Fine	10 87½
8d and 10d	8 62½	4th "	11 87½
4d and 5d	8 87½	6th "	9 62½
2d and 3d	9 37½	Tacks	8 87½
Casing Nails	9	Barrel	
8d	10 13	⅞ inch	11 88
10d	9 88	1 "	11 13
12d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
20d	9 88	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing		Tobacco	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	10d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

5 cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 8 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalents. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, February 11, 1865.

The Pig Iron and Bloom market was not active during the past week. There was a continued heavy feeling in the market, and the prices current last week were barely sustained. The sales of the week exceed those of the previous one. The principle portion of the sales, however, were on private terms, which indicate a further concession in prices. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

100 tons Coal Smelted Lake Superior —a fancy brand	$52 00 cash.
50 tons Coal Smelted Lake Superior —a fancy brand	58 00 4 mo.
100 tons Coal Smelted Lake Superior —a fancy brand	58 00 4 mo.
50 tons Low Grade Foundry, Iron Lattive ore	50 00 4 mo.
80 tons Best Short Anthracite	55 00 cash.
200 tons Coal Smelted Lake Superior	P. T.
150 tons Neut. Neutral Anthracite, No 3	P. T.
170 tons White and Mottled Anthracite	P. P.
25 tons Charcoal	67 00 4 mo.
50 tons Neutral Anthracite	56 00 4 mo.
50 tons Foundry, Iron Lattive ore	P. T.
30 tons Hopewell Juniata	75 00 4 mo.
30 tons Ashland Anthracite Cold Blast	P. T.
160 tons Anthracite Cold Short	P. T.
60 tons Anthracite No. 1 Foundry	63 00 cash.
150 tons Anthracite No. 2	60 00 cash.

SALES OF HANGING ROCK, PER TON.

115 tons Hanging Rock Hot Blast	$70@75 cash.
10 tons Hanging Rock Cold Blast, $85 cash and four months.	

SALES OF BLOOMS, PER TON.

40 tons No. 1 Juniata	$145 00 4 mo
10 tons No. 1 Juniata	150 00 cash

New York Iron Market.

Scotch pig is firm with the advance in gold, but the market is not active; we notice 200 tons to arrive, from private terms, gold; and do do, $56@59 currency. There is some little movement in American, but the market is as yet quite unsettled, no contracts of note for the season having been made, the views of sellers and buyers being widely variant; we note 500 tons No. 1, at Elizabethport, part on private terms, part at $48 cash, to be fixed 3 months hence; 100 do No. 1 extra at $52; 1,000 do Glendon Gray Forge and 1,000 do No. 1 Poughkeepsie, both below $50; 100 tons wrought scrap brought $60. English bar is very inactive, the decline of $10 ₩ ton on all kinds, from store, succeeded in our last, being generally conceded, though not formally declared. Best refined American bar sells in 50 ton lots, from manufacturers' hands, at $150 ₩ ton.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum—The market for all kinds ruled quiet but firm on Saturday, at the prices previously quoted. On Monday, with the marked advance in the price of gold, holders demanded an advance of 2½c on crude, and 1@2c on refined, in bond and free. The extreme views of holders greatly restricted business, however, and sales were small. Yesterday the market was quiet but firm, but the market for crude was depressed by reported heavy receipts, and the prospect of continued free receipts; some time hence, and prices dropped 2@3c, closing about the same as on Friday last. Naphtha remains quiet without material change in prices. The sales for the three days comprise 3,000 bbls crude, 40@47 gravity, on the spot, at 48@50½c, closing at 48@48½c; 500 do, deliverable in March, 50 do, 60 do do do, 47½c; B. O., 1,000 do refined, in bond, for immediate delivery, 67@68, closing at 67½@68; 20,000 gallons in tin, 80@88; 1,200 bbls free, 86@90, closing at 88½@89½; 100 do residuum, 10c nominal; part, and 200 do refined naphtha, 70@65 gravity, 5.@55c, cash.

Received at New York since 1st of January—

1865	bbls. 39,380	1864	bbls. 70,274
Exported same time—	1865.		1864.
From New York	galls. 893,925		1,755,210
Other Ports	209,202		425,209
Total	galls. 1,103,127		2,180,410
Same time			3,123,962

[Shipping List, 9th.

New York Wool Market.

The market for wool is unsettled, and rather quiet, with, perhaps, a little more firmness under the advance in gold and the futile attempts to bring the rebellion to a close through negotiation. Manufacturers, however, move with caution, not being disposed to operate much beyond current wants. The sales include 150,000 lbs. Domestic fleece at 75@90 cents for very heavy to well-conditioned Illinois and Iowa, and 90@101 for New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio, latter price for fine Ohio; at o, 30,000 lb. at 87½@95 for pulled; 150 bales White Ionskol, 85, so d; 30 do, Mestiza, 38; 92 do, choice do, 45; and small parcels other foreign on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Stock market dull but steady. The war spirit displayed at Richmond has no effect on the market, and the military news from the armies has not been of sufficient importance to cause a movement either way. Governments were all better on gold bearing bonds. Miscellaneous list continues dull. Cumberland continues the feature of coal shares. Other shares are nominally the same. Gold market very quiet, very little business done. It is hinted that a combination of heavy operators is being formed for bulling the market. Money market continues easy. The demand for Exchange limited. At the Petroleum Board there was more general activity. Germania was active, the sales amounting to 4,500 shares. Also Knickerbocker which sold at 81; Pit Hole Creek, 17 80; Ocean Oil, 2 85; Rynd Farm, 40; Empire City, 3 60; Brooklyn, 5 50, and Ross on Tarr Farm 8 25. Petroleum market is dull, Prices are heavy at 45@48½c for crude; 67@68 for refined in bond, and 87@88 for do free.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

The gold market continues stagnant, and prices weak. The very low price Exchange keeps down the quotations for gold, and produces a disposition to sell. The supply of cash gold on the market is quite large. The extremes during the morning have been 211¾@210½. The dry goods auctions have again been postponed owing to the unsettled state of affairs caused by the conclusion reached by the Peace Conference.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 10.

Money easy with a large supply at 6 per cent. Sterling lower and dull at 108¾@108¾. Gold dull and lower, opening at 211¾, declining to 210¾, and closing at 210¾. Government stocks a shade firmer and more active. Stocks firmer. Northwestern, 35½; do preferred, 65; Erie, 95½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 117½; Fort Wayne, 94½; Alton and Terre Haute preferred, 70; Illinois Central, 118½; Hudson, 107½; Erie, 75½; Mariposa, 11; 6s, 81 coupon, 110½; 5-20s coupon, 109½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 27½; Canton, 31¾.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange Gold was 210¾; New York Central, 96½; Erie, 76½; Hudson, 107¾; Reading, 109½; Pittsburgh, 88¾; Toledo, 114; Rock Island, 90¾; North-western, 35½; North-western Preferred, 64¾; Fort Wayne, 95; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 26½; Cumberland, 58¾; Mariposa, 11¾. Stocks dull. Gold inactive; sales after call at 210¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Petroleum dull. Crude, 48½c. We quote crude at 48@49c; Refined, in bond, 67@68c; Refined, free, 86c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Cotton heavy and lower, at 60@62c for middling. Flour 10c better for common and medium grades, with more doing; good brands are dull; $9 75@9 85 for extra State; $10 9@11 10 for extra Ohio; $9 75@10 for trade and family brands; $10 60@11 for extra Western brands; market closing steady; no sellers at inside quotations. Whisky dull and lower; western $2 25. Wheat dull and heavy; milling in demand; amber winter western, at $2 45; Chicago spring, $2 18. Rye more a trifle; western $1 60; Barley dull. Corn firmer, more doing; $1 37 cash, and $1 90 to the Government, for old mixed Western. Oats dull, at $1 11 for western. Wool quiet. Pork dull and firm, but not very active; sales of 3,000 bbls at $36 75@37 25 for new m